

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

THE PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

(J. R. Murdock (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.)

AND

**THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR**

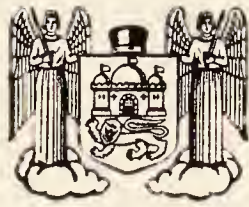
(G. D. Kirby, F.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., F.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE YEAR

1956

65231





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Health Committee

Lord Mayor :

COUNCILLOR ARTHUR SOUTH. J.P.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR ARTHUR SOUTH, J.P. (Lord Mayor).

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR IAN D. DICKSON, M.C., M.D.

Members :

Ald. R. P. BRAUND

Coun. H. ALLEN, J.P.

„ MRS. B. C. DAVIES

„ L. E. GOODMAN

„ MRS. E. M. GOSLING

Coun. MRS. RUTH E. HARDY
J.P.

„ G. HOWARD

„ MRS. J. M. KEEFE

„ E. PRITCHARD

Co-opted Members :

DR. T. D. F. MONEY

DR. R. H. SCOTT

} *Representatives of the Norwich
Local Medical Committee.*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

} *Representative of the Norwich
Executive Council.*

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

68, ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1956.

As you know I succeeded Dr. R. C. M. Pearson and took up office on the 1st January, 1957. Consequently the data in the report were all collated before I assumed office.

STATISTICS.

There are a few changes in the statistical picture which are worthy of comment. It is distressing to note that there were two deaths associated with pregnancy.

As far as births are concerned it is interesting and refreshing to note that the total number of live births has risen from 1,687 to 1,833. Or expressed differently the rate has risen from 13.94 to 15.24. The rate for England and Wales for 1956 was 15.7 compared with 15 for 1955. There was thus an upward trend in the birth rate throughout the country but the rise in Norwich was somewhat greater than that which prevailed through the country as a whole. It is interesting to speculate on reasons for this. It would seem fair to suggest that improved housing conditions may have played a part and one wonders whether the general standard of living may not have been a factor.

The infant mortality rate per 1000 live births shows a figure of 15.28 compared with the England and Wales figure of 23.8. There is, however, a very slight rise in the Norwich figures from 14.82 to the figure for 1956 of 15.28. This is accounted for by an increase in the neo-natal deaths (i.e. within four weeks of age) and the main increase was in those under 1 week of age.

As far as the death rate itself is concerned there has been no appreciable change, though the rate continues to be slightly less than that for England and Wales. It should be noted that of the 1,382 Norwich residents who died last year 631 or over 45% were aged 75 or over. Figures which are available show that 42% of the total deaths in England and Wales during 1955 were in persons over this age.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Of the 28 infant deaths 9 were due to infection and should therefore be preventable. A further two were due to rhesus incompatibility and the remainder were due to causes against which preventive medicine could do very little, if anything.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

With reference to tuberculosis, it is gratifying to note that not only has the downward trend in deaths continued, but there has been a slight decrease in notifications, the figure for notifications being 68 this year compared with 75 for 1955.

An interesting point is that the inward transfers in 1956 numbered 42 as compared with 18 in 1955 and 16 in 1954. The figure for 1956 was made up by 11 from East Norfolk, 6 who had previously lived in Norwich and 25 from other areas.

Only 45% of pregnant women are, as yet, being X-rayed through the free service provided at the Chest Clinic. It is indeed a pity that fuller use is not made of this useful and simple examination.

The Chest Physician comments on the difficulty in finding employment for tuberculous patients who have completed their treatment. He has suggested that some sort of Aftercare Committee might help in this respect. It would, of course, have to have some sort of special liaison with, if not representation of, the large employers in the city. I feel too that a great deal can be done by health education aimed at getting people to accept their ex-tuberculous workmates.

As far as Infectious Diseases generally are concerned it is gratifying to note that only 3 cases of Poliomyelitis occurred and in one of these the disease was contracted outside this country.

The year under review showed an epidemic of Measles, there being 2,056 cases notified, fortunately with no deaths. The figures for 1955 were surprisingly low, the total being only 118.

33 cases of Scabies came to our knowledge during the year. This compares with 13 for the previous year and 25 in 1954. The reason for this increase is not clear.

Dysentery continues to be a problem. There were 1,090 cases notified last year compared with 740 the previous year. Fortunately the disease is a mild one and it is very often more a matter of inconvenience than a serious threat to health. As is

usual with this disease a very large percentage of the cases (33%) occurred amongst the 5-10 year old age group. This group accounts for 9% of the total population.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service continued to be fully employed during the year. Of the 1,833 births to Norwich mothers 967 were delivered in their own homes (53%).

The non-domiciliary confinements were made up as follows :—

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ...	13	% total births
West Norwich Hospital ...	16	„ „
Drayton Hall ...	17	„ „
Private Nursing Homes ...	1.5	„ „

In addition one Norwich mother was confined in the Royal Free Hospital, London, and one at the American base, Sculthorpe.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The fact that 30.8% of all children under 1 year were vaccinated is interesting. While, of course, we would all like to see a higher percentage of children vaccinated it is worth noting how this figure compares with the latest available figures (1955) for England and Wales—36.4%. However, it should be noted that the nation-wide figures show a remarkable degree of scatter. They vary from 3% in one Health Authority area to 70% in another.

During the year vaccination against Poliomyelitis became available. The parents of 3,408 children gave their consent for this vaccination and this represents 21.5% of those eligible. The number of children vaccinated (294 completed and 33 with one injection only) before the end of the year is, of course, very small, but this was due entirely to the availability of vaccine.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

It would look as though the demands for the Ambulance Service have now reached a static level. There is virtually no difference in the number of patients carried, etc., during 1956 from those for 1955. The figures for 1955 were approximately 5% more than those for 1950.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service continues to function smoothly and to meet a very real need. The number of cases has risen during the year to 781 from 686 in 1955. This increase is due entirely to a greater

demand from the aged group. As usual the biggest demand comes from the aged (including chronic sick group) and in 1956 this group accounted for 72% of the cases.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

On looking at the statistics for the Mental Health Service it is worth noting that there was a total of 402 admissions under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, as compared with 453 in the preceding year. To offset this reduction is the admissions 78 cases of Senile Dementia were admitted to The Vale Hospital compared with 26 during the previous year.

In the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector I would particularly draw attention to the statistics of meat inspection. The Senior Public Health Officer rightly comments on the fact that 1% of all cattle, excluding calves, inspected were affected by Cysticercosis. This, of course, is the cystic or larval stage of the human tapeworm and as Mr. Kirby points out, the final safeguard lies with the individual in ensuring that all meat is adequately cooked. Those of use who like juicy red steaks are indeed running a risk. It is significant that no cases of pigs having been infected with tapeworm (measly pork) were discovered, as of course, this infestation is of much greater significance from the point of view of the seriousness of the condition in an infected human. The beast becomes infected by ingesting the eggs of the tapeworm which are excreted from a human source. Whenever a case of Cysticercosis is found on meat inspection we endeavour to trace back the beast to the source from which it came but this is usually a matter of considerable difficulty. The overall figures of meat inspection relating to cattle are striking evidence of the value of meat inspection. The figures show that 41% of all cattle, excluding cows, were found on inspection to be unsatisfactory. Not in all cases, of course, was it necessary to condemn the entire carcase but at least some part of the 41% of all cattle, was found on meat inspection to be unfit for human use. Sometimes I think the general public are apt to accept meat inspection without having due regard to its value to public health.

It must not be assumed from these statistics that many of the animals brought to the Norwich slaughterhouses are of a poor type. Indeed, Mr. Kirby is pleased to say that the reverse is the case. Most of the diseased conditions are localised.

I feel sure my predecessor would wish to place on record his appreciation of the loyal work of all the members of the staff of the department and to express his thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES, 1956.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

- R. C. M. PEARSON, M.D., Ch.B. (Ed.), M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.
(Until 30th September, 1956).
- E. H. GORDON, M.D. (Belf.), D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer.
- G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer in charge of School Health Service; and
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
(Retired 19th August, 1956).
- MISS A. A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.
- MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G. (Lond.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and School Medical Officer.
(Appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer from 20th August, 1956).
- C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and School Medical Officer.
- A. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.).
Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.
(Temporary appointment from 26th September, 1956).

MEDICAL OFFICERS (PART-TIME).

- *P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.D., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
M.R.C.P. (Lond.).
(Chest Physician)
- E. LISTER, M.D. (Vienna).
(For treatment of Scabies.)
*In the service of the Regional Hospital Board.

PUBLIC ANALYST (PART-TIME).

- ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

NURSING STAFF, ETC.

- MISS E. M. STANWORTH, Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and 15
Domiciliary Midwives.
- MISS V. WATSON, Resident Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Mid-
wives. (Until 31st March, 1956).
- MISS S. M. PECKHAM, Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service and 17
District Nurses.
- 17 (Establishment), 15 (Actual) Combined/Health Visitors and School
Nurses.
- 2 Tuberculosis Health Visitors.
- 1 Wholetime and 2 Part-time School Nurses.
- 1 Welfare Officer (Part-time) Chest Clinic.
(Until 21st December, 1956).
- 1 Nursing Attendant.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow), Principal School Dental Officer.

J. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.), School Dental Officer.

A. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.), School Dental Officer.

MRS. M. WILSON, L.D.S. (Edin.), School Dental Officer.

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.), School Dental Officer.

C. A. PITT STEELE, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), School Dental Officer.
(Until 13th June, 1956.)

6 Clerk Attendants.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

G. D. KIRBY, F.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., F.A.P.H.I., Senior Public Health Inspector.

J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

12 Inspectors, all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. (4 vacancies).

3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES STAFF.

E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A., Senior Inspector.

2 Inspectors.

2 Unqualified Assistants.

SPEECH THERAPIST (PART-TIME.)

MISS DOREEN BARBER, L.C.S.T.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

2 Duly Authorised Officers and one (Part-time) for relief purposes.

2 Female Occupation Centre Supervisors.

1 Male Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor.

1 Nursery Class Attendant (Part-time).

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

MRS. M. V. WARNER, Organiser of Domestic Helps.

MRS. N. A. BYATT, Part-time Assistant Organiser of Domestic Helps.

The equivalent of 75 Domestic Helps (Full-time).

2 Home Advisers.

CLERICAL STAFF.

*H. HOWARD, Senior Administrative Assistant.

F. BINGHAM, Chief Clerk, Public Health Inspectors' Office.

34 Clerks. (2 Part-time).

*Holds the Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

STATISTICAL

ANNUAL REPORT, 1956

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	8,165
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	121,226
Estimated Mid-year Home Population	...	...	...	...	120,300
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1956 according to Rate Books)	...	...	...	...	38,835
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£1,702,506
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£6,700

VITAL STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	...	...	1716	860	856
Illegitimate	...	...	...	117	54	63
				<hr/> 1833	<hr/> 914	<hr/> 919

Adjusted Birth Rate (Area Comparability Factor 1.00) 15.24

STILL BIRTHS.				Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	...	...	34	16	18
Illegitimate	...	.	...	6	3	3
				<hr/> 40	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 21

DEATHS 1382 693 689

Adjusted Death Rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.95) 10.91

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE:—

Per 1000 live births	...	...	1.09
Per 1000 Total (live and still births)	...	...	1.07

			1955.	1956.
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth,				
Abortion	...	...	—	2

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE:—

			1955.	1956.
All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	14.82	15.28
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births	...	...	15.1	15.15
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	...	...	10.3	17.09

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE :—			1955.	1956.
All infants per 1000 live births	...		8.89	12.0

DEATHS from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...		—	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			—	—

MORTALITY RATE :—1 to 5 years ... 0.04 per 1000 population

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY RATE :—

12 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate 0.099 per 1000 population).

2 deaths from other Tub. diseases (death rate 0.017 per 1000 population).

CANCER MORTALITY RATE :—

Malignant growths accounted for 269 deaths, with a death rate of 2.24 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1954 and 1955 were 225 and 289 respectively.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1956.

	Norwich		England and Wales.
	1955.	1956.	
Birth Rate per 1000 population ...	13.94	15.24	15.7
Death Rate „ ...	11.5	11.48	11.7
Still Birth Rate :—			
Per 1000 live and still-births ...	21.46	21.36	23.0
Per 1000 population ...	0.31	0.33	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live and still-births	0.0	1.07	0.56
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births ...	14.82	15.28	23.8
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1000 live births ...	8.89	12.0	16.9

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORWICH DURING THE YEAR 1956
The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	...	1382	28	5	6	9	48	265	390	631
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	12	—	—	—	1	2	4	2	3
2 Tuberculosis, other	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
3 Syphilitic disease	...	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
4 Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	61	—	—	—	—	2	12	21	26
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	42	—	—	—	—	—	16	20	6
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	28	—	—	—	—	2	14	6	6
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	132	—	—	—	—	8	40	46	38

15	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	2
16	Diabetes	...	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	183	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	28	57	93
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	43	79	76
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	16	31
20	Other heart disease	...	...	201	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	25	36	136
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	54	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	16	28
22	Influenza	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
23	Pneumonia	...	...	89	5	—	2	—	—	—	1	13	22	46
24	Bronchitis	...	...	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	25	35
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	5
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	97	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	16	49
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	11	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	1
34	All other accidents	...	...	28	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	4	2	17
35	Suicide	...	...	21	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	11	1	4
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1956.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks.-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year
Atelectasis ...	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Broncho-pneumonia...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Defects ...	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Premature Birth ...	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Other Causes ...	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOTALS ...	19	1	2	—	22	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	28

PREVALENCE
AND
CONTROL
OF
INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis has been epidemic in this country for the past 100 years. The epidemic has shown evidence of a natural decline for many years although there was a temporary set back during the years of the world wars. The decline since the end of 1945 has been accelerated in a dramatic way by the discovery of new drugs and the great advances in chest surgery and by the intensive use of case finding methods, such as Mass Miniature Radiography Unit and contact tracing. Modern methods of treatment have reduced the number of infectious cases but there remains a very potent source of infection among the older age groups, especially in men, and it is in this section of the population where the greatest resistance is experienced in case finding techniques.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1956.

Age-Periods	Notifications.						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	11	8	19	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
25—35	5	6	11	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
35—45	6	2	8	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—55	7	1	8	1	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	1
55—65	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ...	4	1	5	—	2	2	5	—	5	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	36	21	57	6	5	11	10	2	12	2	—	2

In addition to the 68 new notifications, 44 further cases came to my notice in 1956 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus in all, 112 cases of Tuberculosis, 98 of lung and 14 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 42 of the 44 cases were transfers to the City from other areas and 2 were obtained from the death returns. 41 were respiratory cases and 3 non-respiratory. Distribution of these further 44 cases is shown in the following table :—

Age periods.		Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	—	1	1	—	—	—
15—25 years	...	5	7	12	—	—	—
25—35 years	...	6	11	17	—	1	1
35—45 years	...	1	4	5	—	—	—
45—55 years	...	1	—	1	1	—	1
55—65 years	...	3	1	4	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	1	1	1	—	1
Totals	...	16	25	41	2	1	3

The 14 cases of non-respiratory Tuberculosis were classified as follows :—

Age Periods.		Meninges	Bones and Joints	Peripheral Glands	Genito-urinary	Abdominal
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	—	1	—	—
5—15 years	...	1	—	1	—	—
15—25 years	...	—	—	1	1	—
25—35 years	...	1	1	—	—	—
35—45 years	...	—	1	—	1	—
45—55 years	...	—	—	—	1	1
55—65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	1	1	—	1
Totals	...	2	3	4	3	2

Of the cases notified 61.76 per cent. were males and 38.24 per cent. were females. 57.37 per cent. were married, 38.22 per cent. were single and 4.41 per cent. were widowed. A family history of tuberculosis was ascertained in 32.35 per cent. of the cases.

The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows :—

	1956.	1946.
Respiratory	M. 37.66	37.02
Respiratory	F. 26.48	37.78
Non-respiratory	M. 27.00	8.7
Non-respiratory	F. 41.40	18.88

Notifications in 1956 totalling 68 were 15 lower than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications decreased by 18, non-respiratory increased by 3.

DEATHS.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year numbering 14 were slightly lower than the previous year. The figure for 1955 was 16 and for 1954 11. The death rate per 100,000 population in respiratory cases was 9.9 compared with 11.6 in 1955 and 5.8 in 1954. There were 2 deaths from non-respiratory Tuberculosis, the same number as in 1955. The total death rate from Tuberculosis of 11.6 per 100,000 population was slightly lower than that for 1955 (13.2) but higher than that for 1954 (9.1).

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis—2 non-respiratory had not been notified during life. Deaths in institutions numbered 9.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY UNIT SURVEY.

Dr. T. J. O'Riordan, Director of the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, has informed me that the Unit carried out a survey of the personnel of several factories in the City. The Unit worked in factories which could accommodate it and the managements of these factories co-operated in the survey by agreeing that personnel from adjacent firms, where the Unit could not be installed, could also be admitted for X-ray. The report shows that of 10,419 persons X-rayed, 6 or 0.57 per 1000 were found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis. Of 7576 persons who were X-rayed and who normally reside in Norwich, 5 or 0.65 per 1000 cases of active tuberculosis were detected.

57 Mantoux positive reactors and 72 relatives were also X-rayed; 1 case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found in a girl aged 13 years, sputum being negative, and 1 inactive case in a boy of the same age. No case of Tuberculosis was found in the relatives.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1893-99	Averages {	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49	{	61	9	70	56	8	64
1950		40	6	46	33	5	38
1951		31	9	40	26	7	33
1952		33	4	37	27	3	30
1953		13	1	14	11	1	12
1954		7	4	11	6	3	9
1955		14	2	16	11	2	13
1956		12	2	14	10	2	12

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

An epidemic of Dysentery has occurred in the city each winter since 1951, and this year has been no exception. There were 1090 notifications of this disease, the highest number recorded, compared with 740 in 1955. 771 were reported in the first quarter, after which the number of notifications declined throughout the rest of the year, whereas in the previous 5 years the incidence showed an increase in the last quarter.

Notifications of Food Poisoning (141) were 25 less than last year.

3 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified, one of whom contracted the disease outside this country.

DYSENTERY.

Almost half the total number of cases (501) occurred in children attending school.

Geographical distribution of the disease in the city shows that the majority of cases in each quarter occurred in the north west sector. Table A shows the average yearly number of notifications since 1946 and Table B is a composite table setting forth the incidence of the disease by age group and quarter of the year,

showing also the number of specimens of faeces submitted for examination, admissions to hospitals, the number of instances in which more than one person in a family was affected, and the number of infected persons discovered who were contacts of a notified case.

It will be realised that this disease causes an immense amount of work in the Public Health Laboratory, 5,480 specimens of faeces were examined, that is an average of about 5 specimens per notified case, for the Public Health Inspectors, who have borne the brunt of the investigation of each notified case, and have done so very promptly and efficiently, and of the Infectious Diseases section of the Health Department, who have kept most exacting details of each case.

It was also found that 38 of the notified cases occurred in food handlers, and that a further 78 food handlers who were contacts of a notified case were found to be infected. If a food handler is infected, 3 successive negative reports from the laboratory of the bacteriological examination of their faeces are demanded before the food handler is permitted to return to work.

TABLE A—No. of Cases of Dysentery notified.

1946 to 1950	Average	...	...	15
1951 to 1955	Average	...	...	627
1956	...	...	...	1090

TABLE B.

Distribution of Cases of Dysentery by Quarter of the Year.

				%	1st		2nd		3rd		4th		
Age Groups				Cases Notified	Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Total
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 5	...	...	23	89	64	31	32	10	11	7	10		254
5—14	...	...	42	184	171	37	37	7	11	8	4		459
15—44	...	...	29	81	145	25	35	7	4	5	8		310
45—64	...	...	4	10	18	5	11	3	2	—	2		51
65 and over	...	...	2	2	7	2	4	1	—	—	—		16
Totals				...	366	405	100	119	28	28	20	24	1090
No. of faecal specimens examined bacteriologically					3810		1299		262		109		5480
Admissions to hospital					4		4		2		—		10
Multiple cases in families					552		124		34		16		726
Single cases in families					219		95		22		28		364
Cases discovered by examination of contacts—													
Adults				...	111		28		6		—		145
School Children				...	83		12		5		—		100
Under school age				...	38		8		8		—		54
					232		48		19		—		299

FOOD POISONING.

Notifications of 141 cases of food poisoning were received during the year, a reduction of 25 compared with 1955, which year had the greatest number of notifications since 1946.

Notifications.					
1946	11	1950	61	1954	100
1947	84	1951	27	1955	166
1948	39	1952	30	1956	141
1949	30	1953	31		

Organisms responsible, 1956.

	No.	% Total Cases.		No.	% Total Cases.
Salm. typhimurium	117	83.0	Salm. kentucky	1	0.7
Salm. thompson ...	2	1.4	Salm. anatum ...	1	0.7
Salm. Enteritidis ...	1	0.7	Salm. give. ...	1	0.7
Salm. bareilly ...	2	1.4	No organisms ...	16	11.4

Thus it will be seen that *Salmonella typhimurium* is the cause in the vast majority of cases. This organism must be widespread in Norwich and unfortunately is very resistant to treatment even with the most modern antibiotics.

Despite prompt and energetic action the source of infection was only found in 2 cases. In the first instance the source was traced to a carrier in a pork butcher's shop. In the second instance 7 persons who attended a wedding party had food poisoning due to *salmonella typhimurium*. The symptoms occurred two days after the party. The illness was fairly severe and lasted 3—4 days. The source of infection was quickly traced to a casual waitress employed by the contractor for the wedding party.

Table C shows the distribution of the cases of food poisoning by age groups and quarters of the year.

As with Dysentery the majority of cases throughout the year occurred in the north west sector of the city.

There were 12 admissions to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

TABLE C.

Distribution of Food Poisoning by age groups and quarters of the year.

Age Groups.		1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—5	...	2	2	4	3	6	5	4	3	29
5—14	...	7	7	3	3	7	8	1	3	39
15—44	...	4	7	2	4	12	14	4	3	50
45—64	...	—	—	2	2	5	6	—	—	15
65 and over	...	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	8
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		13	16	12	12	30	39	9	10	141
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

POLIOMYELITIS.

Three cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year. One case was non-paralytic and involved a woman aged 30 years who picked up the infection outside this country. The other two cases occurred in four-year-old children and the paralysis was mild, affecting one leg only in each case. No connection was established between these two children and there was an interval of five months between the receipt of the notifications.

SCARLET FEVER.

165 cases, compared with 65 in 1955, were notified. 8 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

The bacteriological examination of Scarlet Fever contacts was continued during 1956, and nose and throat swabs were taken from 812 school contacts and 328 home contacts. 75 carriers of haemolytic streptococci were found as follows :—

Throat	...	...	62	(46 School	16 Home)
Nose	...	...	5	(3 School	2 Home)
Nose and Throat	...		8	(6 School	2 Home)

The 13 carriers with haemolytic streptococci present in the throat and/or nose were all school children and these were treated in school by nasal insufflation with sulphanilamide powder.

In 12 instances (11 throat and 1 nose and throat) the organisms proved to be haemolytic streptococci Group A, type 12. In these cases the family doctor was advised to arrange an examination of the urine.

DIPHTHERIA.

No case was notified during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH.

250 notifications were received compared with 304 in 1955. 1 case was admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

MEASLES.

2056 cases were notified during the year. 16 cases were admitted to hospital. No death occurred.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

2 cases were notified and were admitted to hospital. There was no death.

PNEUMONIA.

Acute primary pneumonia notifications increased from 62 to 73 and acute influenzal pneumonia decreased from 9 to 8. 3 deaths from acute primary pneumonia and 1 from acute influenzal pneumonia occurred.

ERYSIPELAS.

12 cases were notified compared with 6 in 1955. No case was admitted to hospital and no death occurred.

JAUNDICE.

13 cases were notified in accordance with the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, compared with 24 in 1955.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

55 cases of pyrexia during the puerperium were notified, 43 from institutions and 12 from domiciliary practice. The following table shows the causes :—

Nature or Condition.				Domiciliary.	Institutional.
Haemolytic	Streptococcal	infection			
Group A	...	...	...	1	11
Haemolytic	Streptococcal	infection			
Group G	...	...	...	1	—
Staph. aureus	endometritis		...	1	1
Mastitis	...	..	...	2	9
Episiotomy, infected		...	...	—	1
Gastro intestinal	infection		...	—	1
Urogenital tract	infection	...	...	—	13
Other incidental	infection		...	4	4
Other causes not associated with	genital tract	infection	...	3	3
				—	—
				12	43
				—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notifi- cations	Domi- ciliary Confine- ments	Institu- tional Confine- ments	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Removed from District
12	6	6	12*	—	—	—

*As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

29 cases of Scabies were notified compared with 13 in 1955. All were received from General Practitioners. In addition, 4 contacts examined at the Scabies Clinic were found to be suffering from Scabies (1 in 1955) making a total of 33 known cases.

These conditions were treated by the General Practitioners and at the Health Offices, and in addition 2 Scabies contacts not infected attended for treatment during the year and 7 persons sent by the Norfolk County Council also attended for treatment.

Notifications were received from General Practitioners that 2 persons were infested with vermin and had been treated; no other case came to my knowledge from other sources.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Disease.	Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total number of Deaths of City Persons.
Scarlet Fever	165	8	—
Whooping Cough	250	1	—
Measles	2056	16	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ...	2	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic) ...	1	—	—
Meningococcal infection	2	2	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia	73	11	3
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	8	1	1(a)
Erysipelas	12	—	—
Dysentery	1090	10	—
Food Poisoning	141	12	—
Jaundice	13	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	55	43	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	12	—	—
Scabies	29	—	—
Verminous Conditions	2	—	—

(a) Died outside the city.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9 months to 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	11	12	29	81	24	4	1	—	1	—	—	165
Whooping Cough ...	1	9	12	9	18	36	31	30	96	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	250
Measles ...	1	6	12	25	210	249	256	276	1000	13	4	2	1	1	—	—	2056
Acute Poliomyelitis:—																	
Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Pneumonia:—																	
Primary ...	1	1	—	1	5	5	2	1	5	1	—	3	11	20	17	—	73
Influenzal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	—	8
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	1	12
Dysentery ...	—	5	14	6	47	56	57	69	355	104	38	192	80	51	16	—	1090
Food Poisoning ...	7	1	2	3	6	5	3	2	30	9	7	24	19	15	8	—	141
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	3	—	1	13
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	44	8	—	—	—	55
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Scabies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	5	6	3	2	1	—	29
Vermin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

There were only 4 deaths, in persons who normally reside in Norwich, from notifiable diseases. 3, all over 65 years of age, died from acute primary pneumonia. One person, aged 62 years, died from acute influenzal pneumonia. This death occurred outside the city.

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory :—

			1st January to 31st March, 1956 from the Health Department and General Prac- titioners in the City (a)	1st April to 31st December, 1956. from the Health Department.
Nose and Throat Swabs	...	...	270	2376
Faeces and Urine	...	...	4372	2693
Water	...	...	86	279
Milk	...	...	55	159
Miscellaneous	...	...	177	179
			4960	5686

(a) These figures were kindly supplied by Dr. L. M. Dowsett, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, which is situated at Bowthorpe Road.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons/evenings in a special portion of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Out-patients' Department. 7 new cases of syphilis, 30 of gonorrhoea and 130 of other conditions attended.

Dr. H. L. Rogerson, the Consultant Venereologist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital has kindly sent me the following:—

There was a slight drop in the figures for new cases for all the venereal diseases compared with the previous year. For all the conditions, except late Syphilis this is the general trend. In the case of late Syphilis a steady drop in new cases from now on should occur, because the usual minimum incubation period has elapsed since the sudden downward trend in the incidence of early Syphilis some years ago. There was a slight increase in the incidence of Non-gonococcal Urethritis, a most distressing condition since it occurs frequently in married couples without extramarital exposure. Strictly speaking it is not a venereal disease at all from the domestic stand-point, but since the condition can resemble gonorrhoea very closely, most cases find their way to the Clinic for venereal disease. It is most important that in all cases of urethral discharge in the male that a slide be examined before any treatment is given.

It is still recommended that all pregnant women who have been treated for acquired syphilis in the past, have a course of treatment during subsequent pregnancies.

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

(a) THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 441 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 391 compared with 382 in 1955.

(b) THE JENNY LIND HOSPITAL works in close co-operation with (a) and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious disease are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily average number of beds occupied was 53 compared with 55 in 1955.

(c) WEST NORWICH HOSPITAL. This hospital has 266 beds, of which 170 are for acute cases and 96 for chronic sick; the Regional Burns and Plastic Unit is located there. The average daily bed occupancy was 205 (218 in 1955).

(d) NORWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL. This hospital has 98 beds, which are allocated as follows:—24 for pulmonary tuberculosis, 56 cubicles for infectious diseases (and 16 beds in reserve), 30 beds for chronic sick. The average number of beds occupied daily was 68 (71 in 1955).

(e) HELLESDON HOSPITAL for Mental Cases normally has 294 beds for males and 449 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 801; 325 males and 476 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street, is 125, and 111 beds are occupied; all by females.

(f) ACCOMMODATION FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES. See page 58.

(g) DRAYTON HALL MATERNITY HOME provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily figure was 13.4 (12.9 in 1955).

(h) WHITLINGHAM HOSPITAL, TROWSE. At present there are 86 beds for chronic sick and it is hoped to increase this number to approximately 120 during 1957-58. The daily average number of beds occupied was 84.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Bookings of maternity cases for institutional confinement can still be made at the Municipal Clinic, 4, Earlham Road. Preference for admission to an institution was given to those cases (a) who had previous medical complications, or (b) who were liable

to have complications in their confinement, or (c) whose home conditions were unsuitable for domiciliary confinement.

With the exception of categories (a) and (b) the home conditions of each case were investigated by the domiciliary midwives. 222 applications were received for admission to an institution. 88 cases were assessed without visitation. Of the remaining 134 cases, 120 were recommended for admission to an institution and 14 for domiciliary confinement.

In addition, on behalf of the Hospital authorities the domiciliary midwives inspected the homes of patients who had applied to their private doctors for institutional confinement on non-medical grounds. 654 cases were visited during the year and institutional confinement was considered necessary in 498 cases, and not necessary in 156 cases.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Four Ante-natal sessions were held at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, each week. Post-natal Clinics were held on the 1st and 3rd Friday mornings in the month until the end of April, when they were combined with the ante-natal clinics.

Ante-natal attendances at the Clinics during the year were as under :—

Clinic	First Attend-ances	Cases contin-uing from 1955	Total No. of Mothers attending	Total Attend-ances	No of Sessions held	Average No. Attending
4, Earlham Road	522	131	653	2146	203	11
Catton Grove ...	112	34	146	403	47	9
Larkman Lane	153	32	185	657	47	14
Lakenham ...	91	11	102	342	30	11
Rosebery Road	117	20	137	279	34	8
Thorpe ...	58	6	64	136	23	6
West Earlham...	46	15	61	284	24	12
Tuckswood ...	82	12	94	254	40	6
	<hr/> 1181	<hr/> 261	<hr/> 1442	<hr/> 4501	<hr/> 448	<hr/> 10

In 1955, 1392 mothers made 4775 attendances.

Post-natal attendances at the Clinics were as under :—

Clinic	First Attendances.	Cases continuing from 1955.	Total No. of Mothers Attending.	Total Attendances.
4, Earlham Road	... 86	1	87	129
Catton Grove ...	... 12	—	12	14
Larkman Lane	... 27	1	28	29
Lakenham ...	... 7	—	7	7
Rosebery Road	... 3	—	3	5
Thorpe ...	... 3	—	3	3
Tuckswood ...	... 12	2	14	16
	<hr/> 150 <hr/>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>	<hr/> 154 <hr/>	<hr/> 203 <hr/>

In 1955, 202 mothers made 308 attendances.

BLOOD TESTING.

The majority of the General Practitioners refer their cases to the Authority's combined Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics for blood testing.

The following results were obtained during the year :—

(i) Cambridge Laboratory.

Wassermann Reaction and Price's Precipitin Reaction—

Negative 1047 (99.62%), Positive 4 (0.38%).

Hb. content—range 7.3 to 15.9 gms. %.

Rh factor—positive 755 (71.84%), Negative 296 (28.16%).

Antibodies present in 4 (1.35%) negative specimens.

Cord blood from Rh negative patients—

86 (58.11%) Rh positive 62 (41.89%) Rh negative
Positive to Coombe's test 2 (1.35%).

(ii) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Laboratory.

Wassermann Reaction—Negative 1047, Positive 4.

G.C. Fixation—Negative 21, Positive Nil.

Vaginal smears negative to Gonococcus 21.

Cord blood—Coombe's test—Positive 1, Negative 1.

As a result of these findings, 2 mothers with antibodies present were admitted for institutional confinement; 1 infant was born alive, the other was an anencephalic.

2 mothers with antibodies present were confined on the District, resulting in 2 full-term healthy infants.

The 4 mothers with positive Wassermann test were referred for treatment and gave birth to live infants.

Since the investigation for the Rh factor in the blood of expectant mothers commenced in October, 1947, a total of 10,997 investigations have been made. 8249 (75.01%) were Rh positive and 2748 (24.99%) Rh negative, and since the investigation for the estimation of hæmoglobin commenced in October, 1949, a total of 7879 investigations have been made, the results ranging from 5.8 gms. % to 17.3 gms. %.

ROUTINE CHEST X-RAY EXAMINATION OF ANTE-NATAL PATIENTS.

Facilities have been available at the Chest Clinic at the Isolation Hospital for the routine chest X-ray examination of Ante-natal patients. 328 patients were referred from the Local Authority's Ante-natal Clinics; 211 (64.33%) attended and 117 (35.67%) defaulted. 209 (99.05%) were reported to be normal and 2 (0.95%) because of lesions attended the Chest Clinic.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The Council does not maintain any institution for the accommodation of mothers and children. As occasion arises, the Health Committee considers for admission to Mother and Baby Homes cases of unmarried mothers, and where it is felt necessary accepts financial responsibility for the care and maintenance of the mother in a Mother and Baby Home. Financial responsibility was not accepted for any case during the year.

The Moral Welfare Worker of the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee looks after the general and moral welfare of unmarried mothers who seek her aid. The Committee provides a shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, Norwich, with accommodation for 6 beds and 2 cots, to which babies are admitted. The Norwich City Council increased their grant from £100 to £200 on the 1st April, 1956.

Whilst resident at 2, Heigham Grove, during pregnancy, the girls attend the Maternity Clinic at 4, Earlham Road for routine ante-natal supervision, including blood testing, and 38 attended during the year.

72 cases who normally reside in the city were referred during the year to the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee; 66 cases concerned unmarried women and/or illegitimate children, and 2 married women with legitimate children who had nowhere to go pending their confinements or afterwards. Of these 66 females, 14 were admitted to Heigham Grove and 7 to other Homes. Of the 45 who were not admitted to Heigham Grove or the other Homes, 6 babies were referred to Adoption Societies for adoption; investigations were made in several cases regarding the possibility of obtaining affiliation payments, but in most cases there was not sufficient evidence to seek a Court Order. A vacancy in a nursery

was found for a baby and another was placed in the care of a foster mother. Grants to assist with the maintenance of the babies were obtained for 7 mothers, and lodgings for mothers and babies were found for several girls on their discharge from hospital.

Altogether 16 girls were accommodated at 2, Heigham Grove during the year—14 new cases and 2 who were already there at the beginning of the year. These girls spent 653 days in the shelter and their babies 428 days. Help and advice of various kinds were given to these girls after their discharge, as also to many of those who were not admitted to any Home. Prams, cots, etc., which were originally given to the Home by private individuals, were loaned or given to some of the girls, together with articles of clothing for themselves and their children.

PARENTCRAFT TEACHING AND PREPARATION-FOR-MOTHERHOOD CLASSES.

This type of ante-natal education continues to gain popularity. Since patients booked for institutional confinements have been admitted to the Relaxation Classes, it has been found necessary to increase the number of sessions at 4, Earlham Road, and even more still could be given. All classes are attended by appointment only.

The attempt to include relaxation in Midwives' ante-natal sessions at Earlham and Long John Hill Clinics proved difficult because of the time taken by ante-natal examinations. It is hoped to make more frequent sessions, of smaller numbers, so that the time can be equally divided between ante-natal examinations and the relaxation class at each session.

The Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon classes given by Midwives at 4, Earlham Road, after their ante-natal examinations, are proving very successful.

The Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives gives classes every Thursday and Friday afternoon at 4, Earlham Road and has also commenced Fathers Classes in the evening, as the need arises. These appear to have been much appreciated.

STERILISED MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits have been issued from the Authority's Ante-natal Clinics free of charge to domiciliary midwifery cases. Distribution has been as under:—

1951—890; 1952—1057; 1953—1008; 1954—1019; 1955—991;
1956—1038.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1956.

Name of Centre.	When held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Number of occasions Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		Number of Attendances by children 0—5 yrs.		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
LAKENHAM. Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill.	(a) Monday p.m. *Friday p.m.	49	92	490	960	20	2747	56	9.12
		51	56		—	—	1721	32	
ROSEBURY ROAD. Methodist Church, Rosebery Road.	Monday p.m. *Thursday p.m.	49	90	499	714	15	2584	53	8.8
		52	67		—	—	1819	35	
EATON. Congregational Church, Jessopp Rd.	(b) Monday p.m.	49	85		531	12	2564	52	9.16
	(c) Tuesday p.m.	51	110	909	709	16	3587	70	
	(d) Thursday a.m.	52	53		400	8	1260	24	
ST. BARNABAS. Parish Hall, Russell Street.	(e) Tuesday p.m. *Wednesday a.m.	51	128	370	1030	21	3472	68	9.14
		51	20		—	—	908	18	
EARLHAM. Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	*Tuesday a.m.	51	107	597	—	—	1686	33	7.01
	(f) Friday p.m.	51	136		897	18	2501	49	
THORPE. Stuart School,	Wednesday p.m.	51	106	479	987	19	3086	60	6.44

DUKE STREET. School, Duke Street.	(g) Thursday a.m.	52	31	90	166	14	1096	21	12.18
TUCKSWOOD. Community Centre, Robin Hood Road.	(h) Thursday p.m.	52	149	451	1128	22	3385	65	7.5
WEST EARLHAM. Community Centre, Wilberforce Road.	*Wednesday a.m. (i) Wednesday p.m.	51 51	18 57	404	— 668	— 14	1360 2693	27 53	10.03
CATTON GROVE. Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Thursday p.m. (j) Friday a.m.	52 51	90 39	447	817 506	16 11	2832 1597	54 31	9.91
MARINERS LANE. Mission Hall, Sherbourne Place.	(k) Friday p.m.	51	55	162	362	18	1846	36	11.33
HEARTSEASE. Methodist Church.	Friday a.m.	24	29	177	281	12	792	33	4.47
Grand Totals		992	1518	5075	10151	15 86	43536	43.88	8.6

(a) Medical Officer attended on 47 occasions.
(b) Medical Officer attended on 44 occasions.
(c) Medical Officer attended on 45 occasions.
(d) Medical Officer attended on 50 occasions.
(e) Medical Officer attended on 50 occasions.
(f) Medical Officer attended on 49 occasions.

(g) Medical Officer attended on 12 occasions.
(h) Medical Officer attended on 51 occasions.
(i) Medical Officer attended on 49 occasions.
(j) Medical Officer attended on 48 occasions.
(k) Medical Officer attended on 19 occasions.
*Health Visitors' session only.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Infant Welfare Centres are provided as shown in the table on pages 38 and 39. The table also shows the number of attendances, etc., during 1956.

At the end of the year there were 12 Centres which were open on 20 sessions each week.

Attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres have been as follows:—

	1955.	1956.
By children under 1 year ...	20785	20328
By children between 1 and 2 years...	9998	9296
By children between 2 and 5 years...	15250	13912
	<hr/> 46033 <hr/>	<hr/> 43536 <hr/>
Total number of individual children who attended during the year ...	5111	5075
Average attendance of children per session at all Centres... ..	47.55	43.88
Number of occasions attendants seen by the Medical Officers in charge	11646	10151
Average number of children seen by the Medical Officers per session	18.23	15.86

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centres to need treatment are referred to their own General Practitioner.

SUPPLY OF WELFARE FOODS.

Where the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers or young children so require medicaments (Malt and Oil, Virolax, Dextrosol, Maltoline with Iron, Parrish's Food, Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets) are issued free of charge. Foods (Virol, Lactagol and, in some instances, Dextrosol) are also issued at a charge in accordance with the Council's scale.

Since July, 1954, the Council has been responsible for the distribution of National Welfare Foods. These have been distributed from the Infant Welfare Centres and Churchman House.

For babies unable to digest National Dried Milk and other standard dried milk foods, Cow and Gate Humanised in a special welfare pack is issued on the recommendations of the Medical Officers. A charge is made in accordance with the Council's scale.

The following tables show the quantities issued during 1955 and 1956.

(i) *Dried Milk.*

	Free.	1955 Full Cost.	Total.	Free.	1956 Full Cost.	Total.
National Dried Milk (tins) (Equivalent to 7 pints of milk)	2755	85008	87763	3079	81462	84541
Other Dried Milk (packets) (Equivalent to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints of milk)	13	716	729	4	621	625
	<u>2768</u>	<u>85724</u>	<u>88492</u>	<u>3083</u>	<u>82083</u>	<u>85166</u>

(ii) *Foods, etc.*

(a) Supplied by the Local Health Authority:—

	1955.	1956.
Virol (14 oz. cartons)	514	601
Malt and Oil (1 lb. cartons)	712	401
Lactagol (8 oz. cartons)	752	538
Virolax (7 oz. cartons)	497	380
Dextrosol (1 lb. cartons)	972	891
Maltoline with Iron (8 oz. tins)	161	357
Parrish's Food	206	123

(b) Supplied by the Ministry of Food:—

Orange Juice (bottles)	86511	90800
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	16749	13909
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	6774	6947

Iron Tablets were issued from the Infant Welfare Centres, and Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets from the Ante-natal Clinics.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Numbers provided with dental care.*

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers	122	122	111	81
Children under five	270	265	265	—

(b) *Forms of dental treatment provided.*

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing mothers	31	272	—	2	533	71	38	38	7
Children under five	—	137	170	—	499	294	—	—	—

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Mothers.—During the year the number of patients showed a slight decrease. Of those examined, 11 did not return for any treatment; 18 who commenced treatment failed to have it completed. In some cases there still seems to be a marked prejudice against conservative treatment.

Children.—There is also a decline in the number attending and a corresponding decrease in the amount of treatment given.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

No change in the arrangements for keeping under observation premature infants was made during the year. A good Ambulance Service is available, but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided; instead a complete set of equipment is kept in readiness at the Maternity Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, for use as required during transport by ambulance; such equipment to be returned for cleaning after use. 2 additional sets of equipment are kept at 4, Earlham Road.

Every encouragement is given, weight and vitality permitting, for premature infants to be nursed at home by a relay of Domiciliary staff. Results have proved encouraging.

The services of a Consultant Pædiatrician are available to the Domiciliary Midwifery Service at the request of the General Practitioner Obstetrician. In cases where it is necessary for the premature infants to be transferred to hospital by ambulance a member of the Domiciliary Midwifery staff accompanies the case in transit.

237 (including 123 county babies) born in the city during the year weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less. Of the 114 city premature babies, 50 were born at home, and of these 7 were stillborn and 7 were transferred to hospital, where 2 died within 28 days.

Of the 64 premature babies born in hospital, 13 were stillborn, 5 died within 24 hours and a further 4 within 28 days.

A further 18 city premature babies were born outside the city; 1 was stillborn, and 1 died within 24 hours.

NURSERY PROVISION.

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

THE NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

One certificate was issued for a child minder under this Act.

CONSULTANT CLINICS.

Defective Vision. Children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics, which were transferred from Churchman House to the Jenny Lind Hospital in July. 31 children were referred: glasses were recommended for 10.

Any of these children requiring Orthoptic treatment are referred to the Orthoptist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopædic Defects. Children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres suspected to be suffering from orthopædic defects are referred, with the approval of the General Practitioner, to the Orthopædic Clinics at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinics. Children under 5 years of age who do not attend any school are given speech training by the part-time Speech Therapist at Churchman House on the recommendation of the Assistant Medical Officers.

Ringworm. No children under school age suffering from ringworm of the scalp came to my notice during the year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

(Section 23).

The booking arrangements for institutions are mentioned on pages 32 and 33.

Transport for midwives and their equipment was provided by the Ambulance Service on 183 occasions.

(a) MIDWIVES.

The establishment consists of a Non-medical Supervisor of Midwives and 16 District Midwives. 15 Midwives were actually

employed. Until 31st March, a Resident Assistant Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives was employed, but in April this officer was replaced by the appointment of a Senior Midwife who resides at the District Midwives' Home.

On the 31st December there were 9 midwives at the West Norwich Hospital and 12 at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In addition, 1 midwife was in private practice and 1 in a private nursing home.

The total number of midwives practising in the city on the 31st December was 37.

All the domiciliary midwives are trained in the administration of gas/air analgesia and each is provided with her own Minnitt gas/air apparatus. Transport of the apparatus is by the midwife's cycle or car, for the use of which she is granted an allowance, or by the Ambulance Service. 6 of the domiciliary midwives are approved Teaching Midwives.

During the year 8 pupils completed their training and passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board.

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and the domiciliary midwives attend Refresher Courses at intervals of 5 years, their expenses being defrayed by the Local Authority. Under these arrangements 1 domiciliary midwife attended a Refresher Course during the year. Arrangements were made for the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and some of the domiciliary midwives to attend Study Days.

(b) MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

(i) Domiciliary.

The domiciliary service continued to be controlled from 4, Earlham Road, throughout the year. 967 confinements (excluding 26 cases of miscarriage) were attended (899 in 1955). Doctors were engaged in 784 cases. In addition to attending these 967 confinements the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision, making a total of 10,075 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 17,075. In addition, the midwives attended for varying periods 631 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e., 14 days, 414 visits to 96 patients from the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 455 visits to 235 patients from the West Norwich Hospital, and 605 visits to 300 patients from Drayton Hall Maternity Home. There were 12 stillbirths on the district, representing 1.24% of the cases attended. Doctors were engaged in 9 of these cases.

12 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia occurred, none of whom was transferred to hospital. All the cases were fully investigated.

(ii) Institutional.

(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

This hospital has a maternity block which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 766 mothers from the city and county of Norfolk were confined during the year. There were 52 stillbirths and 18 children died within 10 days of birth. 15 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia occurred. 4 mothers died, one of whom normally resided in the city.

Ante-natal clinics are also held twice each week at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at which city and county persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the hospital states that 1,434 women made 3,195 attendances at these clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of city and county persons. In addition, 52 mothers each made one post-natal attendance. 1,414 women made 2,897 attendances in 1955.

(b) West Norwich Hospital.

622 mothers who normally reside in the city and county were confined in this institution. There were 16 stillbirths, 7 children died within 10 days of birth, and there were 27 cases of notifiable Puerperal Pyrexia. There were 2 maternal deaths—both in county persons.

(c) Isolation Hospital.

1 woman was confined in the Isolation Hospital and gave birth to a live child.

(d) Drayton Hall.

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and many mothers who normally reside in the city are admitted for their confinements. One mother, who normally resided in the city, died.

(c) STATISTICAL.

(i) Still-births.

79 stillbirths (2 of which occurred in 1956 and were registered in 1957) were registered in the city, including 43 county cases; 1 city and 2 county children were illegitimate, and 1 was recovered from the river.

The following table shows the conditions associated with stillbirths which were registered in the city during the year, excluding the county cases :—

Toxæmia of pregnancy	...	...	6
Elderly primigravida	...	...	1
Accidental hæmorrhage	...	...	4
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	1
Cord round neck	...	...	2
Prolapse of cord	...	...	1
Anencephalus	...	...	4
Hydrocephalus	...	...	4
Gross abnormalities of foetal heart	...	...	1
Polyhydramnios(?) foetal abnormality	...	...	1
Subdural hæmatoma of unknown cause	...	...	1
Prematurity and obstructed labour by malpresentation	...	...	1
(?)Cerebral injury—forceps delivery	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	7
Cause unknown—found in river	...	...	1
			<hr/> 36 <hr/>

(ii) Maternal Mortality.

2 deaths associated with Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion occurred.

(d) CONSULTANT FACILITIES.

(i) Obstetrical Emergencies.

General Practitioners can consult any member of a panel of three Specialists in difficult maternity cases. Midwives in a case of obstetric emergency may summon a Consultant Obstetrician direct and need not await the arrival of a General Practitioner before doing so. The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the fees.

(ii) Ante-natal and Post-natal Care.

The examination, when necessary, of patients from the Municipal Clinics by Specialists at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital continued throughout the year. 21 cases were referred ante-natally, 1 of whom proved to be not pregnant, and 2 post-natally.

(e) CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

The Council continued to make an annual subscription of £50 to the voluntary clinic at Ber Street.

(f) MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the byelaws and the standards laid down by the Health Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire are also inspected. All the nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 4 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity) and one in respect of a mixed home.

HEALTH VISITING.

(Section 24).

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the authorised number of Health Visitors, who also act as School Nurses, is 17, excluding the Tuberculosis Visitors. The actual number of Health Visitors employed on 31st December, 1956, was 15, excluding 2 Tuberculosis Visitors. In addition, 1 School Nurse was employed whole-time and 2 others part-time.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining Health Visitors, the Council decided to assist financially suitable persons to train as Health Visitors by paying three-quarters of the minimum salary of a Health Visitor during the period of training in return for which the student undertakes to give two years service with the Council. One student was undergoing training at the end of the year.

Visits were made as under by Health Visitors during the year :

		1955.	1956.
Total number of visits to premises	...	18612	18145
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	441	387
Visits to children under 1 year—			
First visits	...	1602	1725
Total visits	...	7620	7014
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	...	10749	10194

Arrangements are made for the Health Visitors to attend Refresher Courses approximately every 5 years. 1 attended in 1956. Some of the Health Visitors attended Study Days which were arranged by the Norfolk County Council. Some of the Health Visitors attended the Child Guidance Clinic; others visited Hostels for the Aged.

HOME NURSING.

(Section 25).

There has been no change in the establishment.

The nurse who was undergoing training organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing completed her training and

was successful in the Queen's Roll examination. A male nurse commenced training in October and was still attending the Training School at the end of the year.

At the end of the year. 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Assistant Superintendent, 9 full-time and 8 part-time Nurses were employed, including the nurse who was undergoing the course of training.

The types of cases attended were as follows:—

	Cases.	Visits.
Medical	1390	44817
Surgical	218	8732
Infectious Diseases...	68	598
Tuberculosis	33	1508
Maternal Complications	57	511
Others	154	903
	<hr/> 1920	<hr/> 57069

In 1955, 1879 patients were attended, to whom 58281 visits were made.

The Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for the attendance of one of the District Nurses at a residential refresher course, which was held at Cambridge in August.

By arrangement with the Medical Superintendent, District Nurses visited Hellesdon Hospital.

NIGHT NURSING SERVICE.

The service was without a Night Nurse for approximately 6 months owing to indisposition. There still continues to be a steady demand for night nursing services, and in spite of this handicap 70 night visits were made. These cases require actual nursing and do not include those who had the service of a night attendant.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

(Section 26).

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

For the purposes of comparison, details of the primary vaccinations done during the years 1951—56 are given below:—

Year	No. of Births	Primary Vaccinations				Percentage of children vaccinated under 1 year of age
		Under 1 year (Age at date of vaccination)	1-5 years	5-15 years	Over 15 years	
1951	1910	346	81	45	202	18.1
1952	1832	445	78	32	128	24.3
1953	1843	431	68	52	118	23.3
1954	1796	467	55	32	101	26.0
1955	1687	546	62	29	71	32.4
1956	1833	565	51	16	63	30.8

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During the year 1224 new cases were immunised against Diphtheria, and 1003 children received reinforcing doses. 660 of the new cases were immunised by General Practitioners. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with:—

	AGE at date of final injection or of reinforcing injection.			Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ...	616	485	123	1224
Number of children who received secondary (reinforcing) injection ...	—	198	805	1003

At the end of the year 4240 children, or approximately 48.2% of the population under 5 years of age, had been immunised. 13935 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years had also been immunised, or approximately 67.9% of the children attending school.

From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation clinics commenced in Norwich, 32,977 children have been immunised.

WHOOPING COUGH INOCULATION.

Whooping Cough inoculation, when asked for, is carried out by the staff of the Health Department and by General Practitioners in the city. During the year 306 children, all under 5 years of age, were immunised at the Health Department Clinics.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The Council decided to offer vaccination against Poliomyelitis to children born between 1st January, 1947, and 31st December, 1954.

The parents of 3408 children gave their consent and these children were vaccinated as supplies of vaccine became available.

During May, June and December, 294 children had 2 injections and 33 children had 1 injection.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

At the end of the year 6 ambulances, 2 multi-seater vehicles and 4 sitting-case cars were in use. During the year 1 of the sitting-case cars was replaced by a new car with a diesel engine.

82 journeys of 100 miles or more from Norwich were made. Firemen were used on 98 occasions to supplement the Ambulance Staff.

Cases carried.

The following tables show the number of cases dealt with during the year :—

(i) *Classification.*

	Stretcher Cases.		Sitting Cases.		Total.	
	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955
Accidents and sudden illnesses	1018	899	730	874	1748	1773
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere) ...	4722	4917	23438	22055	28160	26972
Maternity Cases ...	138	114	455	473	593	587
Mental Cases ...	65	62	161	191	226	253
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	76	82	—	—	76	82
	6019	6074	24784	23593	30803	29667

(ii) *No. of Cases conveyed:—*

		By Local Services.		Cases conveyed by other Local Authorities under Mutual Assistance Schemes.	
		1956	1955	1956	1955
By Ambulance	...	7956	8248		
By Cars	...	19195	17838		
		27151	26086	3652	3581

In addition, the defectives were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre daily (1434 journeys 1956, 1401 journeys 1955).

Midwives used sitting-case cars for the conveyance of the gas/air apparatus on 183 occasions 1956, and 189 occasions 1955.

(iii) *No. of journeys made:—*

		Journeys.		Mileage.	
		1956	1955	1956	1955
By Ambulance	...	4638	4880	77344	76065
By Cars	...	4678	5149	80327	76687
		9316	10029	157671	152752

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above :—

				1956	1955
Ambulance	...	...	...	1287	1353
Cars	...	...	...	266	211
				<hr/> 1553	<hr/> 1564

				1956	1955
(iv)	<i>No. of occasions on which patients were conveyed by rail</i>			39	36

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE. (Section 28)

TUBERCULOSIS.

REHABILITATION.

The Health Committee arranges for the rehabilitation of cases of Tuberculosis, and at the end of the year was financially responsible for one case at Preston Hall.

REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS PERSONS AND FAMILIES.

The rehousing of tuberculous persons in families is still an important item in the treatment and prevention of the disease and the following figures reveal the extent of rehousing of such households over the past five years.

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at end of 1951—44.

			Additions.	Rehoused by Norwich Corporation.	Removed from List for various reasons.
1952	...	...	31	33	19
1953	...	...	37	39	7
1954	...	...	27	29	1
1955	...	...	34	18	4
1956	...	...	25	31	8

Number of families on Tuberculosis Housing List at 31st December, 1956—9.

VISITATION.

2 Tuberculosis Visitors are employed. These officers carry out the visitation of the Tuberculous and bring to the notice of the Chest Physician the special needs of any notified person. They

also attend with the Chest Physician at the Tuberculosis Clinic. These officers made visits as under during the year :—

	First Visits	Re- Visits
Tuberculous families or households ...	68	2358
Patients	43	1560
Home contacts	182	2727

In addition, 439 visits were made for other purposes.

The Health Visitors also made 98 visits to Tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 33 cases, making 1508 visits.

ASSISTANCE.

33,243 pints of milk were supplied to Tuberculous persons.

REPORT OF THE CHEST PHYSICIAN.

Dr. P. H. Sutton, Consultant Chest Physician, writes :—

New Cases

New cases remain at much the same level as former years. The sources of the new cases were :—

	1954.	1955.	1956.
1. Mass Radiography Unit ...	9	22	6
2. General Practitioners ...	47	47	48
3. Contacts	12	11	5
4. Other	4	8	11
5. Transfer in	16	18	42
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 112

As an indication of the improved outlook for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis it is interesting to note that the 28 cases still in the city who were discovered by the Mass Radiography Unit in 1954 and 1955 (except one who refused treatment) have completed treatment and are fit for work.

X-ray only Service.

Full use is made by General Practitioners of the chest X-ray only service so that patients, once they report to their doctor with chest symptoms, are quickly under treatment. This service has now been running three full years, 1954-1956 inclusive, and serves a population of approximately 335,000 of which Norwich is the local centre. About 70% of those sent come from General Practitioners, the rest from Ante-natal service, hospitals' staff, schools' staff, etc.

	1945.		1955.		1956.		GRAND TOTAL	Rate per 1000
	Total	Rate per 1000	Total	Rate per 1000	Total	Rate per 1000		
Total number of patients sent for X-ray only	6683		8008		8605		23296	
Number of recalls for appointments	328	49.1	286	35.7	381	44.3	995	42.7
Number of active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found	36	5.4	28	3.5	42	4.9	106	4.6
Number of Thoracic Carcinomas found	40	6.0	17	2.1	25	2.9	82	3.5

A rate of 4.6 per thousand for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3.5 per thousand for carcinoma of the bronchus is a very useful discovery rate. It should also be remembered that the recall rate of 42.7 per thousand does not include the many cases of lung inflammation which are discovered but not called up for appointment because they resolve with treatment by General Practitioners, as demonstrated by a second film after a few weeks.

9 pregnant women were found through this service to have active pulmonary tuberculosis and were thus able to have treatment started before their confinement. During this period 6 women were found to have active pulmonary tuberculosis shortly after confinement and 1 had infected the baby. It is estimated that at present only about 45% of the pregnant women are as yet availing themselves of this service.

Deaths.

All the twelve deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were in cases known to the clinic, and nearly all of long standing. In four cases pulmonary tuberculosis was not the main cause of death, and it is noteworthy that 5 were in men over 65 years old, and 9 in men over 45.

Contact Examination.

264 new contacts were examined in the year and 5 active cases of tuberculosis found. In addition a large number of new contacts attended the X-ray only service. The clinic also arranges to

examine all the household contacts of children found to be tuberculin positive at the age of thirteen when volunteering for B.C.G. vaccination. Tuberculin testing of children should be done regularly throughout school life, not only in order that the recently infected children should come under observation but because it is so much easier to trace the source of an infection if it is known to have occurred within a certain time limit.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

121 Tuberculin negative contacts were vaccinated in the year. There is no question of the value of this procedure in individuals at special risk of infection and the routine inoculation of school leavers is an example. The protection wanes in a few years and it would be useful if some scheme for the revaccination of these young people could be devised.

Welfare and Rehabilitation.

The remarks made last year under this heading still apply and they are lent emphasis by the recent local deterioration in the labour market. The disabled are always the first to feel the draught when unemployment rises. The Friends of Kelling have been very helpful on the welfare side which is now adequately covered, but until suitable work is available for all patients after completing treatment the City of Norwich should feel dissatisfied with its after-care for the tuberculous patient.

UNSATISFACTORY HOUSEHOLDS.

There were 24 families on the list at the end of the year, 6 were added during the year. Altogether 102 families have been dealt with by the Sub-Committee since the scheme began in 1942. The average duration for rehabilitation has been about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. The Home Advisers made 2498 visits.

DOMICILIARY NURSING.

Cases discharged from hospitals who need home nursing are referred by the Hospital Authorities to the District Nursing Service.

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 1517 articles were loaned to 948 patients under the scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Publications, posters and pamphlets issued by appropriate Bodies were purchased and distributed to those attending the Ante-natal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, etc.

DOMESTIC HEALTH SERVICE.

(Section 29).

To meet the demand for Domestic Helps the authorised establishment was increased on 1st April from the equivalent of 68 wholetime persons to 70 and to 75 on 1st October. The services of the Assistant Organiser of Domestic Helps, who is employed part-time, were increased to deal with the increase in the administrative work.

143 maternity, 15 tuberculosis, 561 cases of aged (including chronic sick), 30 of ordinary illness, 8 of blind persons and 24 families where there was a danger of the temporary break-up, making a total of 781 cases were assisted.

The number of Domestic Helps employed on 31st December, was 9 full-time and 81 part-time, equivalent to 66 full-time staff. In addition 23 part-time Helps were assisting in the homes of blind persons, the equivalent of 5 full-time persons.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(Section 51)

(i) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) *Constitution of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of the following members :—

<i>Ald.</i> R. P. BRAUND	<i>Coun.</i> MRS. E. M. GOSLING
(Chairman).	„ MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.
<i>Coun.</i> H. ALLEN, J.P.	(Vice-Chairman)
„ MRS. B. C. DAVIES	„ E. PRITCHARD
„ I. D. DICKSON, M.A., M.D.	

The Committee meets on the third Tuesday in alternate months when summoned.

(b) *Staff.*

The Local Health Authority has approved of some medical practitioners for the purpose of giving medical certificates required in connection with the presentation of petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Mr. J. E. Bradshaw succeeded the late Mr. P. W. Neal as Senior Duly Authorised Officer on 16th July. The temporary appointment of Mr. R. Thirkettle as Duly Authorised Officer for relief duties terminated automatically.

The staff at the Occupation Centre consists of 2 Females and 1 Male. A State Registered Nurse is in charge of the Nursery

Class for those defectives who are awaiting admission to an institution, 3 or 4 of whom can attend each session. This class meets on 3 half-days each week.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

The arrangements remain unchanged.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.*

No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

(e) *Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers.*

The Male Assistant Supervisor of the Occupation Centre attended Courses at Colchester and London.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Prevention, Care and After-Care.*

No special action has been taken with reference to the after-care of mental patients. 1 full-time Psychiatric Social Worker who is attached to the Hellesdon Hospital does the after-care work for cases who have been in that hospital. If the assistance of the Duly Authorised Officer is requested it is readily given.

(b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930 by Duly Authorised Officers.*

The Duly Authorised Officers have dealt with the following cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930:—

Cases admitted to Hospital:—	Male	Female	Total
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16) ...	12	24	36
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 20) ...	33	41	74
Mental Treatment Act, 1930:—			
Temporary ...	1	1	2
Voluntary ...	31	40	71
Cases examined under Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16) but not certified ...	2	2	4
	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 187
Dealt with by City Police under the Lunacy Acts and certified ...			
Voluntary admissions:—			
Hellesdon Hospital ...	92	120	212
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe ...	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	172	230	402
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Discharges from Mental Hospitals were as under :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hellesdon Hospital ...	139	161	300
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe ...	1	—	1
	<hr/> 140	<hr/> 161	<hr/> 301
Deaths of Norwich persons in Hellesdon Hospital ...	33	41	74
	<hr/> 173	<hr/> 202	<hr/> 375
Totals ...	<hr/> 173	<hr/> 202	<hr/> 375

THE VALE HOSPITAL, SWAINSTHORPE.

This hospital comes under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent, Hellesdon Hospital. Persons over 65 years of age suffering from Senile Dementia are admitted without certification under the Lunacy Acts. 32 males and 46 females were admitted during the year.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

Ascertainment.

Most of the cases ascertained are referred by the Education Authority under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Others are notified by Medical Practitioners and some are received from other sources.

Details of the cases reported are as follows :—

(a) Cases referred by Education Authority (Sect. 57 Educa- tion Act, 1944).	Male	Female	Total
(i) Under Section 57(3)	5	3	8
(ii) Under Section 57(5)	5	4	9
(b) Other cases reported ...	1	1	2
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 19
Totals ...	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 19

The foregoing cases were dealt with as under :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	10	6	16
Admitted to Institutions ...	—	1	1
Pending decision ...	1	1	2
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 19
Totals ...	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 19

(d) *Cases admitted to Mental Defective Hospitals.*

15 cases were admitted to Little Plumstead Hospital for temporary treatment.

STATISTICS.

On 31st December, 1956, there were:—

(i) Mental Defectives :—

(a) *In Hospitals:*—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Little Plumstead Hospital and ancillary Hospitals ...	103	99	202
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester ...	16	3	19
Rampton State Hospital ...	2	2	4
Risebridge Home, Haverhill	2	2	4
Moss Side Hospital, Liverpool	1	1	2
Riversfield Hospital, St. Neots	—	1	1
Hellesdon Hospital ...	2	1	3
	<hr/> 126	<hr/> 109	<hr/> 235

(b) *Not in Hospital:*—

Under guardianship ...	1	1	2
Under Statutory Supervision	92	134	226
Under Friendly Supervision	18	38	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	111	173	284

(c) *Awaiting Admission to Institutions at the end of 1956 :—*

In own homes ...	8	4	12
In Children's Home ...	1	—	1
In Dr. Barnardo's Home ...	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	10	4	14

(d) *Discharges from Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.*

10 cases (5 male and 5 female) have been discharged from the above Act during 1956.

(ii) Persons of Unsound Mind.

In Hospitals:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hellesdon Hospital ...	225	403	628
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe ...	8	3	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	233	406	639

VISITATION OF CASES.

The whole-time Duly Authorised Officers made 1,120 visits to a variety of cases during the year in addition to their administrative duties.

MENTAL HEALTH EXHIBITION.

A Mental Health Exhibition organised by the staffs of Hellesdon, St. Andrew's and Little Plumstead Hospitals, in association with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Local Authorities' Health Services, and the Friends of the Norwich Hospitals was held in Norwich for one week during April. The purpose of the Exhibition was to enlighten the public on mental health matters. The Duly Authorised Officers assisted.

OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The Occupation Centre, with accommodation for 40 mental defectives, is situated at 58, Earlham Road, Norwich.

Subject to the parents' consent, those attending at the Occupation Centre are medically examined once a year by a Medical Officer of the Health Department.

In the summer a day's outing to the sea was arranged; also a Christmas Party was held.

The Norfolk and Norwich Society for Mentally Handicapped Children continues to hold its meetings at the Occupation Centre.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS
AND
CHILDREN ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 21.

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodical visits to 10 hostels for the aged and infirm, 8 of which are administered by the Corporation. The remaining 2 are under private administration.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47, AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken under these Acts.

COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

There are in the city 26 Old People's Clubs and a Health Visitor is attached to each. The Chiropody Service continues.

The Committee has a "Meals on Wheels" Service, which during the year provided approximately 5,000 hot meals to old people, either on Tuesday or Friday of each week.

Plans for providing bungalows and a hostel for aged persons and a 3-bedroom warden's house in the Greyhound Opening area are awaiting the approval of the Minister of Health.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

The Town Clerk informs me that on the 31st December there were 5 epileptics in Part III accommodation provided by the Council and in addition accommodation was being provided on behalf of the Council for 1 at Chalfont, 1 at Maghull Homes, 1 in a London County Council Home, and 1 at Corton House.

Spastic cases known to be in need of institutional treatment have been brought to the notice of the Welfare Committee. 1 male is being provided with accommodation at the Searchlight Cripples Workshops at Newhaven, and 1 female at St. Theresa's, Predanack, Cornwall. Transport has been provided to enable a number of spastics to attend the weekly social evenings at the St. Raphael Club and to attend courses in handicrafts. There is a local branch of the National Spastics Society operating in the city.

BLIND PERSONS.

The Welfare of Blind Persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee and the Town Clerk has sent to me the following information:—

27 persons were registered as blind and 5 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended in respect of 15 blind persons, and 2 partially sighted persons—all of whom are over 65 years of age. 1 blind person died.

The eye defects from which they are suffering are described on page 63.

The treatment recommended and the follow-up action taken in respect of the remaining 12 blind persons and 3 partially sighted persons is more particularly described below and also on page 64.

REGISTERED BLIND.

Suffering from	Age.	Treatment Recommended.	Follow-up action, etc.
Cataract	66	Surgical	Awaiting result of operation.
	84	„	Operation declined
	83	„	Operation recommended.
	68	„	Under hospital supervision.
	84	„	Operation declined.
	74	„	Do.
Glaucoma	84	Medical	Receiving medical treatment from own Doctor.
	79	Hospital	Under hospital supervision.
	70	Medical	Receiving medical treatment at Hospital Clinic.
Others	57	Hospital	Under hospital supervision.
	75	Medical	Receiving medical treatment from own Doctor.
	73	„	Do.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED.

Cataract	71	Hospital Supervision	Attends Hospital Clinic.
Others	66	Hospital	Under hospital supervision.
	29	„	Do.

Blind and Partially Sighted persons registered during the year for which no treatment is recommended by Section "F" of B.D.8.

	Registered Blind.	Partially Sighted.
Cataract . . .	90, 91, 77 years	Over 80 years
Glaucoma . . .	78 years	—
Cataract and Glaucoma	76 years	—
Others . . .	68, 91(2), 99, 80, 92, 84, 94, 73, 66 years	87 years

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

Number of cases registered during the year in respect of whom Section "F" of B.D.8 recommends:—

	Cataract.	Glaucoma.	Cataract & Glaucoma.	Others.
(a) No treatment	3 Blind 1 Partially Sighted	1 Blind —	1 Blind —	10 Blind 1 Partially Sighted
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	6 Blind 1 Partially Sighted	3 Blind —	— —	3 Blind 2 Partially Sighted
Number of cases listed above who on follow-up action have received treatment	3 Blind 1 Partially Sighted	3 Blind —	— —	3 Blind 2 Partially Sighted

No case of blindness following Ophthalmia Neonatorum (see page ...) and no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants came to my notice.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

On the instructions of the Children's Committee, a Medical Officer inspects each of the 3 Children's Homes at six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES
IN
THE AREA

WATER.

I am indebted to Mr. S. N. Kelly, the Water Engineer, for the following information:—

The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year.

After 31st March prefiltration chloramination was discontinued and disinfection was by superchlorination followed by partial dechlorination by sulphur dioxide, followed in turn by fixing of the residual free chlorine by a small dose of ammonia. Copper sulphate was also used intermittently for the control of algal growths.

During the year under review 376 samples of water drawn from four widely separated points of the distribution system were subjected to bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory; of these, 353 were reported to be highly satisfactory, 5 satisfactory, 5 suspicious and 13 unsatisfactory.

In addition to the water examined in the Public Health Laboratory from the distribution system, 390 samples were also examined in the Water Department Laboratory and of these 372 were highly satisfactory, 10 were satisfactory, 2 suspicious and 6 unsatisfactory.

There is no doubt that there was something wrong in June and July. Water leaving the Works was perfect but was evidently picking up pollution in the mains. The steps taken to put the trouble right were a temporary increase in the amount of residual chlorine in the mains and a very thorough search for possible sources of contamination. This search resulted in the location of three possible sources of contamination, and steps were taken to have these put in order.

During the year 16 newly-appointed employees were examined and two re-examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

Works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the year as under:—

	City and County	
	Miles.	Yards.
Mains removed in City ...	...	—
Extension of Water Mains ...	8	46
Total length of system ...	447	12

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Mr. H. C. Rowley, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

Three cesspools have been constructed above the waterworks intake. These are all sited on Messrs. May & Baker's development;

two adjacent to Hellesdon Road serve recently built cottages, and one adjoining Sweet Briar Road takes the drainage from their temporary office and was reported in the first place on 7th May, 1956.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

During the year ending 31st December, 1956, progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the city, comprising the following works:—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleaning of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers, found upon examination to be defective in King Street, All Saints' Alley, Heigham Grove, Swansea Road, Alexandra Road, George Borrow Road, Winter Road, Bell Road and Gurney Road.

Sewers are being laid on the new Corporation Housing Estate at Heartsease, Stage 3.

Drainage to certain food stalls on the Provision Market has been provided.

A major collapse occurred in the 18-in. combined sewer in St. Stephen's Road as a result of the heavy storm on 6th August; 105 yards of the sewer had to be relaid, the working being carried out in tunnel at a depth of 45 ft.

Mud has been dredged from the River Wensum at Heigham Watering. The large silt-collecting pit has been cleaned out and new fencing surrounding the pit has been erected.

MAIN DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS.

A surface water sewer has been laid in Weston Road.

Work is in hand on the construction of new foul and surface water sewers for the Cowgate Improvement Scheme.

Work commenced in June, 1956, on the construction of the North-Western Intercepting Sewer from Trowse to Hellesdon, and it is estimated to take two years. Work of preparation of the contract for the branch sewers will be undertaken next year. The new sewer will provide drainage facilities for land on the north-west side of the city, and for areas outside the boundary at Upper and Lower Hellesdon, Catton and Sprowston; will relieve overloaded sewers in the central area of the city, and greatly reduce contamination of the River Wensum from storm overflows.

This sewer will drain to the proposed new pumping station at Trowse. Tenders for the supply of pumps and electrical control gear have been invited and the contract is expected to be let early in 1957.

The new pumps will deliver into a rising main and sewer $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, connecting Trowse with the new Disposal Works at

and the work should be completed by the end of 1958.

Whitlingham. Tenders will be invited for this work early in 1957

Work commenced on the second stage of construction of the Sewage Disposal Works, Whitlingham, in April, 1956, and will be completed by the end of 1957, when the third and final stage should be ready for commencement.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1956

*To the Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the County Borough of Norwich.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to the Council my report on the work of my Section of the Department during 1956. In doing so I would like to draw attention to the following.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse.

The demands upon this service continue to grow as a result of the house-building programme; an addition to the transport fleet was made when delivery was taken, early in the year, of another Dennis "Paxit" collecting vehicle, ordered in 1955.

I would again draw attention to the Department's arrangements for removing and disposing of bulky articles too large for the domestic dustbin. A large number of requests for collections of this type were dealt with during the year.

Cesspool Emptying.

In June the number of cesspool-emptying vehicles at work was reduced from three to two owing to the reduction in the number of cesspools.

Salvage.

In the introduction to my Report for 1955 I made reference to a change in the basis for the payment of salvage bonus to employees. The result has been disappointing. It will be seen in the Report that the amount of materials salvaged in 1956 shows very little increase over the previous year's figures.

Processing of Kitchen Waste.

In March, 1956, I informed the Health Committee that owing to a reduction in the demand for processed kitchen waste it was

no longer economic for the collection of waste food from dwelling-houses to be carried on. The Committee agreed that it should be discontinued forthwith. I informed some 2000 householders in the areas concerned of the decision, at the same time expressing the Committee's appreciation of their co-operation in saving kitchen waste during the years in which the scheme had been in operation. It was possible as a result of this reduction in collections to dispose of two of the collecting vehicles and transfer their drivers to refuse collection work. Collection of waste food from hotels, schools, institutions, etc., continued unchanged.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat.

The incidence of cysticercus bovis (a parasitic disease affecting cattle) in bovines examined at the slaughterhouses again shows a substantial rise over the previous year. In 1956, 75 bovines (1.05%) were found to be affected, against 23 (0.38%) in 1955. In this connection I would emphasise the need, as an added precaution, for adequate cooking of all meat before eating.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

These Regulations, which came into force on the 1st January, 1956 (apart from certain provisions which might involve alterations to premises or equipment and which were deferred until 1st July, 1956), imposed a higher standard of hygiene to be observed in the manufacture and distribution of foodstuffs. The Regulations modify and extend the hygiene requirements in Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, adding a number of new provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises, stalls, vehicles, etc., where food is handled.

Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, applied to premises, yards and forecourts. The new Regulations, however, include a number of provisions affecting stalls and vehicles, and also certain general requirements that apply wherever food is handled. Furthermore, whereas Section 13 related to *sales*, actual or intended, the new Regulations apply whether or not there is any question of sale. They apply to the sale of food in the course of a business, which is defined so as to include canteens, clubs, schools and other institutions.

It is relevant at this point to make some comment on the Regulations as they affect the food stalls at the Provision Market. It seemed to the Markets and Health Committees (who appointed a joint sub-committee to consider the matter) that since the Council must enforce these Regulations in respect of food shops throughout the city, it was essential that there should be no grounds for complaint in respect of conditions at the Market. The Section of the

Regulations which called for special consideration was that requiring the provision, at certain of the stalls, of sinks and hot and cold water supply. The Council decided to provide a piped water supply, drainage and additional electricity services not only to the catering stalls, where such provision was necessary in order to enable them to be made to comply with this Section of the Regulations, but also to the meat, fish, poultry and grocery stalls; and thereafter to require the tenants of the stalls so equipped to provide sinks and water-heating apparatus.

The Council will have noted that, since my last Report, the designation of "Sanitary Inspector" has ceased to exist, and that my staff and I are now known by the title of "Public Health Inspector".

Finally, I should like to express to all members of my staff my thanks for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. D. KIRBY,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

During the year approximately 46,404 tons of house and trade refuse were disposed of at Harford Refuse Tip.

An income of £1,020 accrued from the collection and disposal of trade refuse, and £420 from charges made to traders for tipping trade refuse at Harford Tip conveyed in their own vehicles.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

In December, 1956, there were 141 cesspools in the city, compared with 198 in December, 1955. 3965 vehicle loads were disposed of through the city sewers.

NIGHT SOIL EMPTYING.

52 vehicle loads of privy bin refuse (i.e., one per week) were removed.

SALVAGE.

The following salvaged materials were collected and sold:—

			1956.		1955.	
			Approx. Value.		Approx. Value.	
			Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Paper	...	...	198	1530	198	2054
Tins	...	...	24	24	—	—
Metals	...	...	6	491	4	576
Textiles	...	...	35	1307	35	1299
Bottles and jars	...	...	12	60	16	98
			275	3412	253	4027

KITCHEN WASTE AND CONDEMNED MEAT.

(a) *Kitchen Waste.*

During the year, 607 tons of concentrated food were produced at the Harford Processing Plant from the kitchen waste and other materials collected by the Department. The food was sold for poultry and animal feeding, and the income was £4,853. In 1955 827 tons were sold, producing an income of £6,824.

The reduction in output of food was due to the discontinuance, in April, of the collection of waste food from dwellinghouses.

Additions to the kitchen waste included 5,880 gallons of slaughterhouse blood, some of the unsound food condemned by the Inspectors and offals from a firm of poultry dressers. These ingredients add considerably to the quality of the food. There was no change in the selling price of food, viz., £8 5s. 0d. per ton.

(b) *Condemned Meat.*

The following table shows the quantities of meat-and-bone meal and fat, resulting from the processing of condemned meat and offal, together with the income from its sale.

			1956.		1955.	
			Quantity. Value.		Quantity. Value.	
			Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Meat-and-bone meal	...	...	20	682	19	594
Fat	...	...	7	331	7	363
Total			27	1013	26	957

VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT.

The Department has a fully equipped garage at Fishergate, with a staff of 10 men, consisting of a Chief Mechanic, Deputy

Chief Mechanic, 4 Mechanics, 3 Garage Assistants and a Clerk-Storekeeper.

The maintenance and repair of all the Department's vehicles are carried out in this garage, which has a petrol pump, pressure washer, welding plant, lathe, repair pits, hydraulic ramp, air compressor, etc.

During the year, delivery was taken of a Dennis "Paxit" diesel-engined refuse collection vehicle, the second of this type of vehicle to be added to the fleet.

At the end of the year the fleet consisted of:—

- 22 Refuse Collection Vehicles (3 Morris Lewin Oschner, 17 Karrier and 2 Dennis).
- 3 Cesspool Emptiers (1 Karrier, 1 Dennis, 1 Commer).
- 4 Morris Commercial Lorries.
- 2 Muir Hill Dumpers.
- 2 David Brown Bulldozers and Blaw Knox Scraper.
- 5 Vans.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year, and action taken :—

- 1341 nuisances detected.
- 505 notices served by order of the Health Committee.
- 1248 informal notices served.
- 3965 premises inspected.
- 1788 nuisances have been abated.
- 1516 special complaints have been received and the premises inspected.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with :—

- 13 unpaved or defectively-paved yards and passages.
- 114 defective drains.
- 419 defective water-closets.
- 244 defective eaves gutters and rainwater pipes.
- 26 defective sink waste pipes.
- 52 defective, missing or insufficient dustbins.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The number of offensive trade premises, viz., eight, comprised five dealers in rags, skins and bones, and one each of fellmongers, fat melters and tripe boilers.

A complaint was received regarding smoke emission from one of the premises. The firm concerned called in consulting engineers and the nuisance was remedied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two registered keepers of Common Lodging Houses, and periodic visits were made to the premises. They were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

MEETINGS WITH OWNERS AND TRADESMEN.

Meetings between officers of the Department and property-owners and others, or their tradesmen, are frequently arranged for the purpose of discussing matters of which notice has been given, e.g., repairs to houses. 253 such meetings were held during the year.

DRAINAGE.

1,469 visits were made to premises in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstructions of, drainage systems.

CARAVAN SITES.

23 inspections were made during the year.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CINEMAS, MUSIC-HALLS, ETC.

During the year 16 inspections were made and, on the whole, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

PIGGERIES.

During the year 38 inspections were made. Four letters were sent to pig-keepers warning them that swine must not be kept within 100 yards from any dwelling, and steps were taken to comply with the requirements. One case, which had arisen mainly because of the unsatisfactory siting of the piggery, was referred to the Town Clerk.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, ETC.

During the year the Inspectors made 3,056 visits to dwelling-houses, shops, canteens, etc., in connection with infectious diseases, food poisoning, etc.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Four rodent operators were employed throughout the year.

The following tables show the amount of work done and the results obtained :—

(a) TREATMENT FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS.

		Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Premises.	Total.
New complaints	...	921	78	9	1008
Premises cleared	...	753	74	9	836
Follow-up treatment	...	350	—	1	351
Premises dealt with	...	1103	74	10	1187
Points baited	...	2070	525	54	2649

(b) TREATMENT FOR RATS IN SEWERS.

	Test Bait.	First Treat- ment.	Second Treat- ment.
Manholes pre-baited	364	1596	1165
Manholes baited, from which pre-bait taken	127	541	298
Pre-bait taken	781ozs.	2931ozs.	1715ozs.

Manholes from which pre-bait was taken were all poison-baited; no records are available of the quantity of poison bait taken, since under instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food the manholes are not re-inspected for that purpose.

(c) TREATMENT AT HARFORD REFUSE TIP.

Eight treatments were carried out using baits containing zinc phosphide poison, with the following total results :—

Points laid	1587
Points from which pre-bait taken...	856
Pre-bait taken	9809ozs.
Points from which poison bait taken	805
Poison bait taken	2106ozs.

FACTORIES.

There are 589 factories using mechanical power, and 66 which do not use power.

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health :—

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power...	226	20	—
Factories without mechanical power	67	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	3	—	—
	<hr/> 296	<hr/> 20	<hr/> —

				Number of Defects.		
Defects.				Found.	Remedied.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Unreasonable temperature	...			1	1	1
Want of cleanliness	...	...		3	6	2
Inadequate ventilation	...	...		2	2	2
Sanitary conveniences:—						
(a) insufficient	...	...		—	2	—
(b) defective	...	...		35	16	6
(c) not separate	...	...		2	1	—
Other offences	..	..		4	5	—
				—	—	—
				47	33	11
				—	—	—

Four factories obtain their supply of water from sources other than the Council's supply (one factory has two wells, bringing the total to five). Samples examined quarterly were found to be satisfactory, bacteriologically and chemically.

OUTWORKERS.

In February, 684 outworkers were notified, and in August 627 were notified (528 in connection with the making, etc., of wearing apparel, 83 with cracker making, 1 with brush making, and 15 with box making). The majority of names appeared on both lists.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

11 inspections were made. 7 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc., and one of these is also licensed annually to manufacture and store rag flock. 1 sample of rag flock was examined, with a satisfactory result.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

54 inspections and re-inspections were made and 2 notices were sent drawing the occupiers' attention to various contraventions.

The following contraventions have been remedied during the year:—

- 2 provision of Shop Weekly Closing Notices.
- 3 provision of Assistants' Weekly Half-holiday Notices.
- 1 office overcrowded.
- 2 absence of artificial illumination to W.C.
- 2 provision of forms re seating accommodation.
- 3 provision of notices regarding hours to be worked by Young Persons.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

14 inspections of 11 premises were made.

OPEN-AIR BATHS, ETC.

Lakenham Swimming Bath.

36 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. In each case the report was "nil b.coli per 100 ml.", except one sample which was reported as "17 b.coli per 100 ml., and 5 faecal coli per 100 ml." 2 samples were taken for chemical analysis; both were satisfactory.

Earlham Park Paddling Pool.

4 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, with results varying from 350 to 1,800+ faecal coli per 100 ml. The condition of the water was brought to the notice of the Parks Committee, who gave instructions for a notice to be displayed indicating that the pool is suitable for paddling only. As the pool is part of the river, it is not practicable to chlorinate.

Eagle Baths and vicinity.

41 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. The results of these samples showed high faecal coli counts in most cases.

14 samples of effluent from the Nelson Street surface water sewer were also taken, and the results indicated that they were all heavily contaminated with faecal coli.

These baths remained closed throughout the summer.

Rivers Wensum (above Eagle Baths) and Tud.

32 samples of water were taken from various points in the River Wensum above the Eagle Baths up as far as Hellesdon Mill, with results varying from 13 to 1,800+ faecal coli per 100 ml.

10 samples of water were taken from the River Tud at Hellesdon Mill, with results varying from 80 to 900 faecal coli per 100 ml.

CANAL BOATS.

The Town Clerk informs me that the total number of boats on the register is three. These boats have been inspected periodically and all were found clean and well kept. There has been no infringement of the Acts and Regulations; no case of infectious disease occurred and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection.

HOUSING.

SLUM CLEARANCE OPERATIONS.

24 families were rehoused in 1956 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister; 35 families were rehoused from an area which has not yet received the Minister's confirmation, and 100 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses; 5 families voluntarily vacated their houses.

CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

Two Public Inquiries were held, viz. :—

Hall Road, etc., Alderson Street Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956.

The County Borough of Norwich Declaratory Order, 1948, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1955.

At the end of the year the Minister's decision had not been communicated to the Council.

STATISTICS.

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

(a) By the Council	...	...	...	483
(b) Privately	...	...	...	93

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3638
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...		6612
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	1553
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...		1973
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	78
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation			1248

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	530
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
	(a) by owners	...	...	Nil
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...		Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	389
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
	(a) by owners (including 126 in respect of which notices were served in 1954 and 1955)	...	290
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	1

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	28
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	32
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted	...	...	Nil
4.	Number of Demolition Orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	...		Nil

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

1	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	4
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
3.	Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or undertakings had been accepted and which were demolished	21

E—Proceedings under Section 10 (1) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:—

1. Number of houses on which Closing Orders were made	46
---	----

F—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1949:—

1. Number of houses on which Closing Orders were made	Nil
2. Number of individual Unfit Houses represented ...	90

4. HOUSING ACTS, 1936—PART IV—OVERCROWDING.

NOTE.—The following figures relate to the overcrowding survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, and to those cases of overcrowding which have come to our notice subsequently. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private dwelling-houses and on the Council's estates, the overcrowding figure must certainly be higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	24
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	41
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	207
(b) (1) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	21
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	98
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
(2) Number of families concerned	18
(3) Number of persons concerned in such cases	86
(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

5. HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954—SECTION 26.

	No. received.	No. granted.	No. refused.
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	17	16	3
Applications for Revocation of Certificates of Disrepair	17	15	4

6. ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No houses were treated for the eradication of bed bugs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of milk distributors on register ... 72

Licences were granted as follows :—

Dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk ...	52
Dealers' licences to sell Pasteurised Milk ...	50
Pasteurisers' licences ...	2
Supplementary licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk	20
Supplementary licences to sell Pasteurised Milk ...	20

Samples taken :—

(a) 44 samples of milk were tested in the office for milk-fat content; all were satisfactory.

(b) Designated Milk.

	Methylene Blue Test.		Phosphatase Test.	
	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.
Tuberculin Tested ...	21	7	—	—
Pasteurised ...	127	10	137	—
T.T. Pasteurised ...	39	5	44	—

(c) 4 samples from County producers were examined by animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacilli—2 were satisfactory; in the remaining cases no result could be given owing to the premature death of the guinea-pigs.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSES, ETC.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected at :—					
Eaton Slaughterhouse	4278	411	192	4601	4934
Swardeston Slaughterhouse ...	1929	75	14	1588	1435
Pointers' Slaughterhouse ...	274	1	41	148	9705
Weddels' Meat Depot	107	3	3	85	382
Totals ...	6588	490	250	6422	16456

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
<i>All diseases except T.B. and cysticerci.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	4	7	2	3	18
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2203	133	1	164	1433
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	33.5%	28.5%	1.2%	2.6%	8.8%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	13	12	1	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	432	53	—	—	500
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	6.75%	13.26%	.4%	—	3.05%
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	73	2	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	73	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—

No horses were slaughtered for human consumption

The comparison with the previous two years of the percentage of carcasses affected with all diseases except tuberculosis is as follows :—

		Cattle excluding Cows. %	Cows. %	Calves. %	Sheep and Lambs. %	Pigs. %
1954	...	28.62	30.55	1.43	9.2	11.19
1955	...	37.25	32.83	4.43	4.15	11.05
1956	...	34.6	28.9	1.2	2.6	8.8

The comparison with the previous two years of the percentages of carcasses affected with tuberculosis only is as follows :—

		Cattle excluding Cows. %	Cows. %	Calves. %	Sheep and Lambs. %	Pigs. %
1954	...	12.2	20.7	0.0	0.0	2.6
1955	...	7.82	21.18	0.63	0.0	3.7
1956	...	6.75	13.26	0.4	0.0	3.05

CARCASES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED.

	Cattle.			Calves.			Sheep.			Pigs.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	—	414	41	—	1	—	—	46	4	—	8	94
Actinomycosis	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Carcinoma	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	46	—
Congestion	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	687	—
Cystic ...	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Cysticercus bovis	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distoma	—	1554	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Endocarditis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fevered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Fibrosis	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Inflammation	—	32	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	63	2
Injury ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Johannes Disease	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

[illegible]

A=Whole carcasses including organs. B=Organs. C=Meat (Pounds).

CONDEMNATION OF UNSOUND FOOD.

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption included the following. Some of these articles were mixed with the kitchen waste and manufactured into pig food at the concentrator plant.

1745	tins	meat	247	lbs.	cheese
3201	tins	fruit	140	st.	fish
1531	tins	vegetables	20	boxes	herrings
495	tins	fish	60		crabs
656	tins	milk	10	st.	cod roes
134	tins	soup	77	lbs.	prawns
549	tins	tomatoes	137	lbs.	bacon
30	tins	fruit juice	110	lbs.	pork sausages
2	tins	spaghetti	25	lbs.	ham
16	tins	tomato juice	91	pkts.	cake mixture
27	tins	cream	60	lbs.	prunes
2	tins	treacle	10	lbs.	biscuits
19	tins	tomato paste	21	lbs.	butter
7	tins	meat pudding	40	pkts.	desiccated coconut
11	tins	fruit pudding	1	cwt.	butter beans
6	tins	jam	105	bunches	of bananas
6	tins	chicken	36	lbs.	mutton
85	jars	dressed crab	13	lbs.	lamb
13	jars	sunny spread	1799	lbs.	beef
20	jars	pickles	128	lbs.	ox liver
5	jars	jam	18	lbs.	pigs liver
3	jars	fish paste	30	lbs.	sheeps liver
2	jars	meat paste	66	lbs.	frozen Chinese egg
47	pkts.	cheese			

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODS AND DRUGS.

Article.	Number of		Number of	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Acetic Acid Edible	...	1	—	—
Baking Powder	...	—	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	—	2	—
Butter and Margarine	...	—	4	—
Cheese Spread, etc.	...	—	8	2
Christmas Pudding	...	—	1	—
Curry Powder	...	—	1	—
Cordials	...	—	14	—
Corned Beef and Luncheon				
Meat	...	—	3	—
Condiments, etc.	...	2	9	1

Cream of Tartar	...	...	—	1	—	—
Cake Mixture	...	...	—	3	—	—
Custard Powder	...	...	—	1	—	—
Dried Mint	...	...	—	1	—	—
Dripping and Lard	...	...	—	4	—	—
Egg and Ham Rissoles	...	...	—	1	—	—
Fish Cakes	...	...	2	5	1	2
Food Colouring and Flavouring	...	...	—	5	—	—
Fruit	...	...	—	5	—	—
Ice Cream and Iced Lolly	...	...	—	15	—	—
Jam, Marmalade, etc.	...	...	—	10	—	1
Jellied Eels	...	...	—	1	—	—
Jellies	...	...	—	3	—	—
Macaroni	...	...	—	1	—	—
Milk	...	...	—	1	—	—
Meat and Fish Pastes	...	...	—	3	—	—
Medicines and Drugs	...	...	—	5	—	1
Mincemeat	...	...	—	2	—	—
Marzipan	...	...	—	2	—	—
Meat Pies, etc.	...	...	—	4	—	—
Olive Oil	...	...	—	2	—	—
Oil of Cloves	...	...	—	1	—	—
Pork Cheese	...	...	—	1	—	—
Savoury Ducks	...	...	—	1	—	—
Sausages and Sausage Rolls	...	...	—	26	—	5
Sage and Onion Stuffing	...	...	—	1	—	—
Self-raising Flour	...	...	—	1	—	—
Spirits	...	...	2	—	—	—
Sterilized Cream	...	...	—	1	—	—
Sweets	...	...	—	3	—	—
Sweetened Lemonade Powder	...	...	—	1	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	...	...	—	1	—	—
Totals			7	155	2	11

The following action was taken in respect of the 2 formal samples found to be adulterated :—

A sample of condiment was found to be deficient in acetic acid and infested with vinegar eels; a letter of warning was sent by the Town Clerk to the manufacturer.

A sample of fish cakes was found to be deficient in fish content. The manufacturer was prosecuted and fined £5.

In addition, a fine of £5 was imposed on the manufacturers of some steak and kidney pies in which the meat had been found to be mouldy.

FOOD PREMISES.

					Number in the City.
(a)	Factories (other than bakehouses)	...	...	...	54
(b)	Butchers	...	...	...	138
(c)	Dairies	...	...	...	21
(d)	Bakehouses	...	...	...	44
(e)	Licensed premises (approx.)	...	...	...	350
(f)	Catering Establishments (approx.)	...	...	...	250
(g)	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	77
(h)	Other food premises (confectioners, grocers, general stores, fruiterers, greengrocers, etc.), (approx.)	...	...	...	550

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16.

The following premises are registered under this Section :—

(a)	Ice-cream	...	...	...	399
(b)	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	170

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-54.

Dairy premises on the register	21
--------------------------------	-----	-----	----

INSPECTIONS OF REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

(a)	Ice-cream	...	...	...	89
(b)	Potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, and sausages	...	...	...	250
(c)	Dairies	...	...	...	40

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Food (other than meat) condemned by the District Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption, if suitable, is taken to the Processing Plant, mixed with the kitchen waste, and processed into animal feeding-stuff. Otherwise, it is buried with the house refuse at the Tip.

Meat and offals are taken to the Processing Plant at Harford, where they are sterilised and processed into meat and bone meal, and fat; these products are sold locally.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1947-52.

13 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination from 9 different manufacturers. The samples were placed in Provisional Grades as follows :—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
10	2	1	—

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

694 visits were made to explain the requirements of the Regulations to shopkeepers, caterers, etc., and 201 letters were sent, as follows, giving details of works required to be carried out in order to comply with the Regulations.

Catering premises ...	...	...	39
Licensed premises ...	...	...	20
Bakehouses ...	...	...	15
Shops ...	...	...	125
Ice-cream Vendors	...	...	2

In addition, letters were sent to 4 butchers or meat transporters, detailing requirements necessary for their vehicles to comply with the Regulations.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES STREET,

NORWICH.

29th March, 1957.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the School Health Service for the year 1956.

The departure of Dr. Pearson to Newcastle-upon-Tyne as Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer of that city on the 30th September, the retirement of Dr. G. W. Riddel, Senior School Medical Officer, in August, and Dr. G. Maxted, Ophthalmologist to the School Medical Service, in June, created staff and programme changes which were carried out smoothly. The Ophthalmic Service was taken over by the Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July and the work is carried on by Dr. Beattie, Dr. Naunton and Mr. Gibson.

Dr. A. S. Robertson was appointed as a temporary full-time Assistant Medical Officer of Health in September, and Dr. A. Steel, a General Practitioner in the city, conducted school medical inspections on two sessions per week from the 13th September to the 20th December.

Dr. Riddel's duties have been taken over by Dr. Gordon and Dr. Anderson, the latter being responsible for the day-to-day administration of the service.

The Report by the Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trials Committee to the Medical Research Council published in February confirmed the effectiveness of B.C.G. when given to susceptible children aged 13-14 years. A summary of the investigation is included in the body of the Report.

As in the past the department is co-operating with the Research Committee of the East Anglian Branch of the Society of Medical Officers of Health in a further investigation, this time of the prevalence of undescended testicles in boys. It is as yet too early in the investigation to be able to make any observation.

The appointment of a teacher and the establishment of a special class in September for the partially deaf school children showed promising results at the end of the first term. There were 22 children in attendance and each child attends the special class five

sessions in a fortnight where tuition is given in those subjects in which the child is backward at the ordinary school. Part of each session is devoted to lip reading and the child's hearing aid is checked. The teacher found at the beginning of term that some of the hearing aids worn by the children were completely ineffective on account of either defect in the aid or useless batteries. In one instance the batteries had not been changed during the course of the twelve months, despite the presence on each battery of a label giving instructions to change the batteries at specified intervals.

In the report for last year the urgent necessity for the separation of the physically handicapped department and the educationally subnormal department at the Colman Road Special Schools was stressed. It is encouraging that during the year much progress has been made. Building of the first part of a new school for educationally sub-normal children will, it is hoped, commence at the site of the Avenue Secondary Modern School during the course of 1957.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

(1) **STAFF.**

See pages 11 and 12.

(2) **GENERAL INFORMATION.**

Parents have the opportunity of free medical treatment for their children by their General Practitioner since the inception of the National Health Service Act in 1948. It might have been expected therefore that there would have been a marked change in the figures of attendance of school children at the clinics situated at Churchman House and at fifteen schools in the city at that time. That such a change did not materialise is revealed in a study of the following Table, which was prepared to show the attendances at the clinics over the past twenty years. The sudden drop in attendances at the Central Clinic at Churchman House in 1942 was due to the establishment of the district clinics and enemy activity at that time. The increase in the total number of attendances at the district clinics in 1955 is attributable to the opening of two more clinics.

ATTENDANCES AT MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS, 1937-56.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Churchman House.</i>		<i>District Clinics.</i> (First opened 4.10.39.)	
1937	19,798	...	—
1938	18,528	...	—
1939	12,928	...	952
1940	11,121	...	12,043
1941	11,322	...	20,560
1942	8,809	...	29,315
1943	9,167	...	40,853
1944	8,869	...	49,242
1945	8,835	...	43,994
1946	8,580	...	43,650
1947	9,814	...	45,358
1948	8,733	...	44,572
1949	6,472	...	42,301
1950	5,859	...	41,223
1951	5,933	...	40,268
1952	6,778	...	38,816
1953	5,305	...	36,924
1954	3,927	...	36,444
1955	3,245	...	42,068
1956	2,530	...	38,509

The Ophthalmic Service provided by the Authority was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board on the 5th July, 1956, when Dr. Maxted retired. 517 children were seen at the Ophthalmic Clinic at Churchman House prior to the 5th July and 516 were seen at the Jenny Lind Hospital after that date. This total of 1,033 is an increase of 98 compared with the previous year.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The increase in the number of school children on the register continued and the figure was 20,527 at the end of the year (5,241 above the figure for 1946). The general health of the school children can be said to be very good.

School milk is taken by 84% of the children; 34% have school meals.

0.49% of the total school population had unclean heads, whereas ten years ago 1.7% were so affected.

There were 4 cases of ringworm of the scalp.

Diphtheria Immunisation of school children is satisfactory, but it could be better. 67.9% of the children have been immunised against this disease.

There are 13 deaf and 5 partially deaf children at boarding special schools, and 22 children attend the special class for partially deaf children established at the Lakenham Junior School in September, 1956.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In addition to the routine treatment at the local hospitals, specialist treatment required for some cases is also given at other hospitals.

During the year one boy was an in-patient at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, for observation following operation for imperforate anus.

One girl was admitted to the National Hospital, Queens Square, London, suffering from glioma of the optic nerve.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents of School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the School Nurses remain the same as in previous years.

Medical examinations of school children were carried out during the year in the age-groups as described in the Annual Report for 1954.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year was as follows:—

Primary Schools.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1402
Other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	2179

Secondary Schools.

Second Age Group	1784
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1347
Other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	330

Colman Road Special School for E.S.N. Pupils ... 129

Earlham Nursery School ... 66

Total ... 7237

(a) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

There are 42 Primary Schools (21 Infant Departments, 18 Junior Departments and 3 combined Junior and Infant Schools) with 4,430 children in attendance in the Infant Departments, 7,004 in the Junior Departments, and 1,102 in the combined Junior and Infant Schools.

Two new schools were opened during the year, namely the South Harford Junior School and the Heartsease Junior and Infant School, both on 5th September. On the same date the Willow Lane Roman Catholic Junior and Infant School was transferred to the former Model School premises on Dereham Road and became known as the St. John's Roman Catholic Junior and Infant School.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

Defect or Disease.	“Specials” at		Total Defects.	Referred for Treat- ment.	Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects† Cured.
	Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.				
Skin	136	208	344	291	6615	6303
Eye:						
Vision and Squint	300	280	580	412	520	235 (Glasses prescribed)
Other	40	44	84	64	276	238
Ear:						
Hearing	36	21	57	25	49	1
Otitis Media ...	25	12	37	29	37	12
Other	17	13	30	17	55	45
Nose and Throat ...	287	74	361	154	650	566
Speech	63	25	88	42	122	31
Lymphatic Glands	53	7	60	7	10	3
Heart	29	5	34	12	47	—
Lungs	105	36	141	74	202	14
Developmental:						
Hernia	24	2	26	13	14	10
Other	75	3	78	8	9	1
Orthopædic:						
Posture	23	5	28	13	22	1
Feet	57	8	65	29	98	33
Other	233	17	250	119	149	26
Nervous System:						
Epilepsy	23	2	25	16	24	—
Other	71	22	93	50	79	19
Psychological:						
Developmental ...	151	47	198	175	163	—
Stability	16	11	27	16	182	24
Abdomen	4	—	4	2	16	—
Other	206	146	352	285	450*	115

*Includes 2 cases of Rheumatism treated (none cured).

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

It is known that 9 pupils were operated on for Hernia, 1 for removal of Aural Polyp, and 3 had Antrostomy performed.

(b) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are 14 Secondary Modern Schools, 2 Secondary Grammar Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys, and a Junior Art School (for boys and girls).

At the end of the year, 924 boys and 796 girls were attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, 294 boys were attending the Junior Technical School, 60 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School, and 4,945 boys and girls were attending the Secondary Modern Schools.

The arrangements for carrying out medical inspections are similar to those which obtain in the Primary Schools.

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls, a school not under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 651 pupils were attending this school.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		"Specials" at School or Clinic. (All Secondary Schools.)	Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment. (Schools.)	Total Defects† Treated.	Total Defects† Cured.
	(a) Notre Dame School.	(b) All other Secondary Schools.					
Skin ...	3	140	196	339	290	2048	1982
Eye:							
Vision and Squint	14	478	233	725	468	551	335
Other ...	—	38	25	63	44	111	87
Ear:							
Hearing ...	—	14	6	20	15	18	—
Otitis Media ...	—	16	2	18	10	20	2
Other ...	—	10	7	17	12	14	9
Nose and Throat...	6	69	23	98	57	83	49
Speech ...	—	16	6	22	12	33	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	10	3	13	2	1	1
Heart ...	—	31	1	32	9	13	—
Lungs ...	1	61	6	68	27	39	2
Developmental:							
Hernia ...	—	11	1	12	6	2	—
Other ...	—	36	8	44	35	20	8
Orthopædic:							
Posture ...	—	87	15	102	54	94	19
Feet ...	3	80	11	94	54	81	19
Other ...	4	86	10	100	47	45	12
Nervous System:							
Epilepsy ...	—	10	—	10	5	11	—
Other ...	—	50	9	59	28	38	4
Psychological:							
Developmental...	—	3	4	7	3	—	—
Stability ...	—	5	2	7	5	190	2
Abdomen ...	—	1	—	1	1	7	—
Other ...	5	193	52	250	146	214*	60

*Includes 3 cases of Rheumatism treated (none cured).

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1955 are also given. (This table includes pupils attending the Nursery School.)

Defect or Disease.	Number requiring treatment:—			
	Prim.	1956 Sec.	Total	1955
Scabies	2	1	3	—
Ringworm of Scalp ...	1	—	1	1
Ringworm of Body ...	—	4	4	—
Other skin diseases ...	291	285	576	649
Defective Vision and Squint ...	413	468	881	1043
Other eye defects	65	44	109	100
Defective Hearing	25	15	40	56
Discharging Ears	30	10	40	41
Other ear diseases	17	12	29	38
Nose and Throat	155	57	212	239
Orthopædic defects	162	155	317	297

(4) TREATMENT.

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS.

School children with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the city, are seen at the Central Clinic at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. There is no clinic in the afternoon.

A Medical Officer is in attendance on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday morning of each week, and at these times children from all parts of the city requiring medical advice are seen. On the remaining weekday mornings a School Nurse is in attendance, between 9 and 10 a.m.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Wednesday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

2,530 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinics, and the Wednesday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears. This compares with 3,245 attendances made in 1955.

DISTRICT CLINICS.

These clinics, twenty-four in number, were held during the year at the centres listed below.

<i>Centre.</i>		<i>Times.</i>
Alderman Jex School	...	Tuesday and Thursday : 3.30—4 p.m.
Angel Road School	...	Tuesday : 3—4 p.m.
Catton Grove School	...	Monday : 10 a.m.—12 noon. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday : 10.45 a.m.—12 noon.
Cavell School	...	Tuesday : 3—4 p.m. Thursday : 3.15—4 p.m.
Clarkson School	...	Tuesday and Thursday : 11.15 a.m.—12 noon.
Colman Road Special School		Monday : 2.45—4 p.m. Tuesday Wednesday and Friday : 9.30—11 a.m. Thursday : 1.45—3 p.m.
Dowson School	...	Tuesday : 9.30—10.30 a.m. Thursday : 9.30—11 a.m.
Earlham Hall School	...	Monday and Thursday : 10.30—11 a.m.
George White School	...	Tuesday and Thursday : 2.30— 3.15 p.m. Wednesday : 3— p.m. Friday : 3.30—4 p.m.
Gurney and Henderson School		Tuesday : 2.45—4 p.m. Wednesday and Friday : 11.15 a.m. —12 noon.
Horn's Lane School	...	Wednesday : 1.45—2.45 p.m.
Lakenham Junior School	...	Monday and Friday : 3—4 p.m.
Lakenham Secondary Modern School		Wednesday : 3—4 p.m.
Larkman Lane School	...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9.30—11 a.m.
Mousehold Avenue School	...	Tuesday and Thursday : 1.45—2.15 p.m.
Nelson Street School	...	Tuesday and Thursday : 11.15 a.m.—12 noon.
Norman School	...	Monday and Wednesday : 9.30— 10.30 a.m. Friday : 10.45 a.m.—12 noon.
North Earlham School	...	Monday : 1.45—2.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday : 11.15 a.m.—12 noon.

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
North Park Avenue School ...	Tuesday: 1.45—2.30 p.m. Thursday: 11.15 a.m.—12 noon.
Stuart School ...	Monday: 3.15—4 p.m. Thursday: 3—4 p.m. Friday: 2.45—3.15 p.m.
Thorpe Hamlet Infant School ...	Tuesday and Thursday: 1.45—2.45 p.m.
Tuckswood School ...	Monday and Friday: 1.45—2.45 p.m.
Wellesley School ...	Monday: 1.45—3 p.m. Wednesday: 1.45—2.45 p.m. Friday: 1.45—2.30 p.m.
West Earlham School ...	Monday and Thursday: 11.15 a.m.—12 noon.

At these, the nurses give treatment as ordered for discharging ears, deal with minor injuries, septic sores, etc. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurses are instructed to refer all cases where medical advice is considered necessary to the Central Clinic at Churchman House, on either Monday, Wednesday or Saturday morning, and all cases are told to attend there during the school holidays, when the District Clinics are closed.

38,509 attendances were made at these clinics during the year, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Pupils Dis- Treated. charged.		No. of Pupils Dis- Treated. charged.	
Ringworm of the Head ...	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body ...	3	3	—	—
Impetigo ...	15	14	46	37
Other Skin Diseases ...	194	157	2867	2669
Minor Eye Defects (Conjuncti- vitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)...	46	28	289	280
Otorrhœa ...	5	2	14	10
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.) ...	12	8	44	42
Enlarged Glands ...	1	1	—	—
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	5	4	124	119
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	164	158	5311	5208
Other Defects and Diseases ...	10	10	6	5

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

DENTAL STAFF.

Mr. C. A. P. Steele relinquished his duties at the beginning of June, 1956, and the vacancy thus caused has not yet been filled. This means that the effective strength was the same as the previous year, namely, just under $5\frac{1}{2}$ Dental Officers.

BRANCH CLINICS.

Except for occasional visits, the branch clinic at Tuckswold Community Centre has been closed since June.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

A considerable amount of headway has been made in catching up with the arrears of conservative work, and nearly 1,000 more fillings were inserted than in 1955. 42 sessions were devoted to inspections at schools, at which 4,891 children were inspected, and 3,432 were found to require treatment. Just over half this number accepted treatment at the clinics and there were 80 refusals. 1,053 stated that they intended to have private treatment. It was found later that in some cases this was an excuse to avoid attending altogether, but in certain schools it has been noted that more children seem to be receiving treatment privately.

141 less general anæsthetics were given than in 1955, this being largely due to a decrease in the number of casuals.

It was decided to ask local doctors to give anæsthetics at two sessions per week. Dr. Bennett was appointed in June for one session, and Dr. Richards in October for one session, thus permitting a Dental Officer to do conservative work instead.

ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT.

120 appliances were fitted during the year, this being an increase of 32 over the previous year, and there were 1,123 attendances compared with 571 in 1955. 38 cases were satisfactorily completed and 12 were discontinued for various reasons.

School Children.*(Primary, Secondary Modern
and Secondary Grammar)*

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
No. Examined at School ...	4891	5559	799	5077	—	488	946	1982	3152
No. Treated, including "Specials"	5111	6126	5380	5414	3936	3930	3582	3551	3473
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	16507	16648	14074	13947	9720	9174	8526	9874	10352
No. of Fillings ...	10513	9600	7271	7941	3044	2960	3759	5129	6573
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	7901	7815	7834	8273	6449	6417	5372	5626	4598
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	3492	3633	3546	3622	3096	2834	2248	2181	1635
No. of Other Operations ...	3353	3821	3036	2310	1369	1300	1467	1504	2367

National Health Service.*Mothers—*

New Cases Treated ...	122	144	145	183	173	229	349	283	311
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	655	778	790	778	735	861	1336	1570	1885
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	533	525	457	459	397	551	552	620	619
No. of Fillings ...	272	356	417	412	328	359	807	1134	1344
No. of Other Operations ...	356	430	397	314	322	311	501	587	861
No. of Dentures provided ...	71	85	85	59	94	80	83	120	124
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	71	57	65	67	76	74	86	93	87

TREATMENT AT THE DENTAL CLINIC—*cont.*

*Children under 5 years of age who
attend no School—*

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
New Cases Treated ...	270	334	309	302	344	386	316	190	121
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	519	648	482	406	412	447	376	278	186
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	499	594	556	551	703	704	589	391	227
No. of Fillings ...	137	159	67	47	11	26	12	27	6
No. of Other Operations ...	179	242	161	82	3	6	22	18	35
No. of Administrations of Gen- eral Anæsthetics ...	294	345	321	304	380	364	271	179	132

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred by the School Medical Officers to the Ophthalmic Surgeon. Children of pre-school age are referred from the infant welfare centres. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners.

With the retirement in June, 1956, of Dr. G. Maxted, who for many years was in charge of the Authority's Refraction Clinics held at Churchman House, this work was transferred to the Hospital Service.

Commencing on 5th July, 1956, under the new arrangements, School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Three sessions are held weekly, viz., on Wednesday and Thursday mornings commencing at 11 o'clock, and on Thursday afternoons at 2.15. Dr. Beattie conducts the clinics held on Wednesday mornings, Dr. W. J. Naunton those on Thursday mornings, and Mr. S. W. Gibson those on Thursday afternoons.

Appointments continue to be made through the School Health Service, but the provision of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

If, upon seeing the child, the Ophthalmic Surgeon considers that a more detailed examination, or treatment, is required than can be given at the Jenny Lind Hospital (e.g., treatment by the Orthoptist), the case is passed on to the Out-Patient Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, where such facilities are available.

When the replacement or repair of glasses is required by a pupil, a form (O.S.C. 10) is issued, upon which the parent is required to give a brief statement of the circumstances necessitating the service. The form has also to be signed by a School Medical Officer or Head Teacher, authorising the Optician to carry out the work. No charge is made to the parent, unless the glasses are of a more expensive type than those prescribed for this service, but the Local Ophthalmic Services Committee, on investigation of the circumstances necessitating the replacement or repair of the glasses, is entitled to recover the cost of the service from the Local Education Authority if it is determined that the service was necessitated through lack of care on the part of the pupil.

67 sessions were held by the Ophthalmic Specialist during the year at Churchman House, and following Dr. Maxted's retirement on 14th June, 1956, 65 sessions were held at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

502 Primary and 531 Secondary school pupils, and 31 children under 5 years of age who attended no school were examined at these clinics and glasses were prescribed in the following cases :— Primary, 226; Secondary, 322; Children under 5 years of age, 10.

INCIDENCE OF SQUINT.

Although it is difficult to know exactly how many children are found for the first time with a squint each year, the number referred for treatment from periodic medical inspection during the period 1950-56 was as follows :—

1950	...	...	94	1954	...	...	72
1951	...	...	97	1955	...	...	65
1952	...	...	84	1956	...	...	40
1953	...	...	116				

Of the 1,402 children examined as Entrants during 1956, 15 were found to be suffering from squint and were referred for treatment.

TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the city are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-patient Department of the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

8 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 2 cases which had recurred.

9 other cases were also treated during the year.

11 treatments were given at the Central Clinic at Churchman House and 421 at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otorrhœa in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years :—

1947	...	...	177	1952	...	...	87
1948	...	...	138	1953	...	...	95
1949	...	...	73	1954	...	...	91
1950	...	...	62	1955	...	...	51
1951	...	...	75	1956	...	...	57

TONSILLECTOMY, 1950-56.

Information is received each year from the Jenny Lind Hospital about the children whose tonsils and adenoids are removed, and from this information the following table has been compiled:—

1950	...	...	172	1954	...	...	498
1951	...	...	167	1955	...	...	289
1952	...	...	372	1956	...	...	426
1953	...	...	467				

The following table shows the number of children who were examined in 1956 during the course of periodic school medical inspection, and the numbers and percentages of these who were found to have undergone tonsillectomy at some time previously:—

Group	No. Inspected	No. found to have had Tonsillectomy	%
Entrants (Boys)	724	23	3.17
Entrants (Girls)	678	22	3.2
Second Age Group (Boys)	1102	205	18.6
Second Age Group (Girls)	682	99	14.6
Third Age Group (Boys)	731	179	24.6
Third Age Group (Girls)	616	107	17.37
Other Groups (Boys)	1385	194	14.0
Other Groups (Girls)	1319	124	9.4

CARDIAC CLINIC.

Facilities exist for the local authority to send children of school age and under to a Cardiac Clinic held on the second Tuesday afternoon of each month at the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the School Nurses visit in advance, to obtain environmental reports. The clinic arrangements are made by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 48 school children (including 9 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases.	Old Cases.
Atrial Septal Defect	—	4
Ventricular Septal Defect	1	7
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)	—	4
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—	4
Cardiomegaly	—	2
Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	5
Pulmonary Stenosis	2	2
Sub-Aortic Stenosis	2	2
Systolic Murmur	3	7
Paroxysmal Tachycardia	—	1
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	1

38 of these children were permitted to do drill and games without restriction, 9 were debarred from competitive sport, and 1 was debarred from all organised physical activities.

10 children under school age were also examined, including 5 new cases. 2 were recommended for hospital treatment; the activities of the remainder were unrestricted.

They were found to be suffering from the following defects:—

	New Cases.	Old Cases.
Atrial Septal Defect ...	1	—
Ventricular Septal Defect ...	2	—
Organic Heart Disease (Congenital)	1	1
Patent Ductus Arteriosus ...	—	2
Fallot's Tetralogy ...	—	1
Systolic Murmur ...	1	1

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

During 1956, 2 cases came to the notice of the School Health Service, and in 1955, 2.

RINGWORM.

No. of Cases Treated.

	Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total.
Ringworm Scalp ...	—	4	4
Ringworm Body ...	3	1	4

4 new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified during the year, one in June, one in July, one in August and one in December.

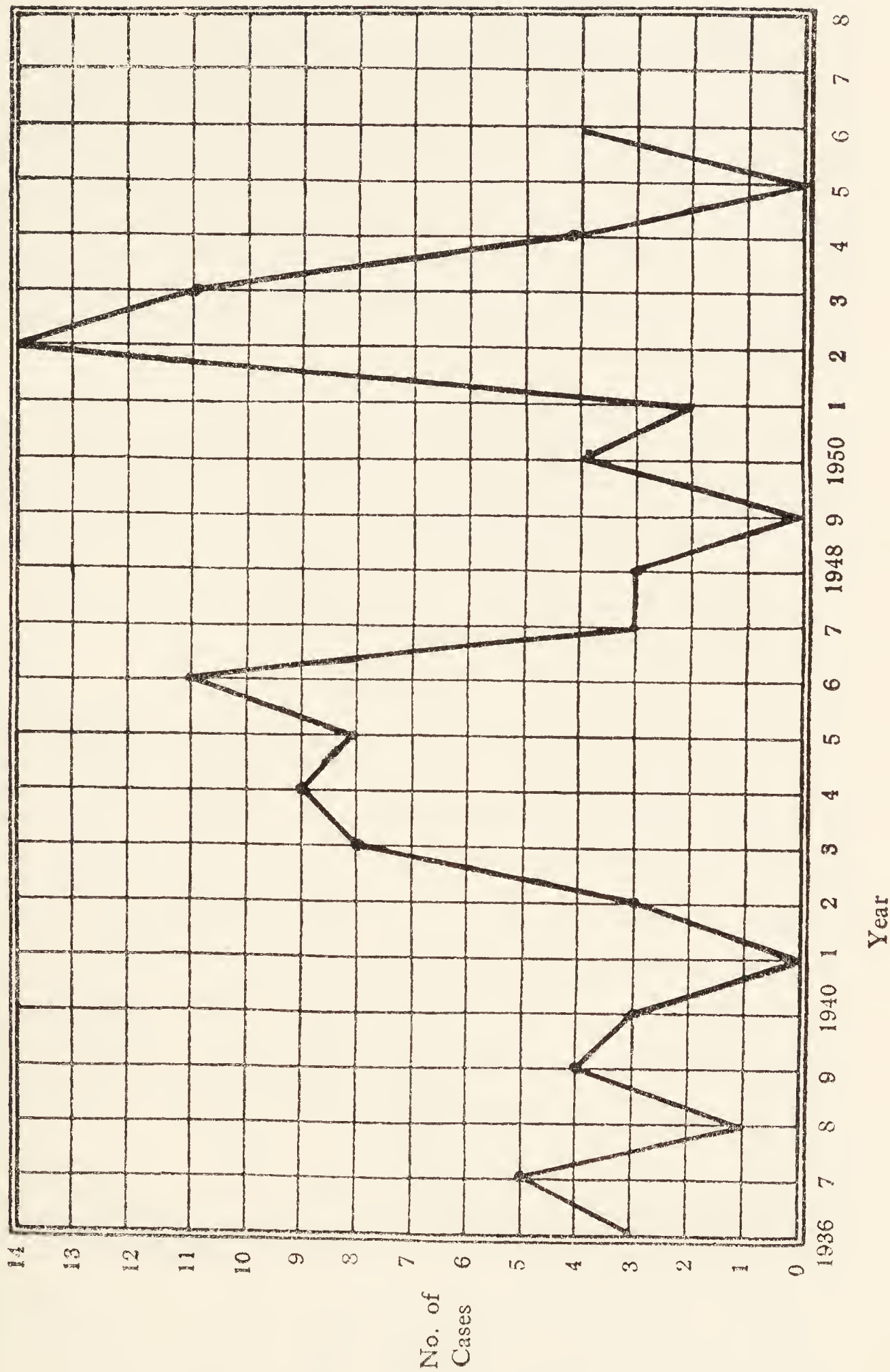
The children affected were 2 boys and 1 girl attending schools in the Earlham area, and 1 boy aged 5 years who, although not yet notified to the Local Health Authority, was in attendance at the Occupation Centre.

Of these, 1 boy was treated by his family doctor, 1 boy and 1 girl were treated by ointment as out-patients at the Jenny Lind Hospital, and 1 boy as an in-patient at the Isolation Hospital. 1 boy and 1 girl had been declared cured at the end of the year.

3 visits were paid to school departments during the year to inspect contacts with the Woods Lamp. No cases were discovered.

No new cases were discovered in children under 5 years of age during the year.

GRAPH SHOWING INCIDENCE OF RINGWORM OF THE
SCALP IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN SINCE 1936



ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred for treatment by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patient clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service, and the Hospital Authorities report on all new cases seen, as well as send final reports and information regarding defaulters. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged through the Hospital Service.

81 new cases (Primary) and 19 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year, while 41 Primary and 15 Secondary cases were discharged as fit. 141 Primary and 51 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 12 are known to have been treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 3 in General Hospitals.

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

Recommendation.	No.		No.	
	Recommended. New.	Old.	Discharged. New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	12	28	1	3
Exercises and wedges in footwear	8	16	—	8
Wedges in footwear	42	64	—	21
Wedges and Night Splints ...	2	3	—	1
Night Splints	1	4	—	2
Plaster and Strapping Correction	1	1	—	—
Surgical Boots and /or Instruments	—	9	—	—
Operations, etc., at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	10	5	—	1
No treatment necessary ...	5	11	—	4
<hr/>				
TOTALS	81	141	1	40
<hr/>				

Secondary.

Recommendation.	No.		No.	
	Recommended. New.	Old.	Discharged. New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	9	11	—	—
Exercises and wedges in footwear	2	11	—	5
Wedges in footwear ...	2	16	—	8
Plaster and Strapping Correction	—	2	—	—
Surgical Boots and/or Instruments	1	4	—	—
Operations, etc., at Hospitals				
(Out-patient and In-patient) ...	3	5	—	1
No treatment necessary ...	2	2	—	1
TOTALS	19	51	—	15
GRAND TOTALS	100	192	1	55

The following table shows the diagnosis of the aforementioned cases:—

Diagnosis.	New Cases (in 1956).		Old Cases (Prior to 1956).		TOTAL	
	Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.
Posture ...	6	4	8	5	14	9
Flat Foot ...	10	6	27	17	37	23
Valgus Ankles...	11	2	16	7	27	9
Hammer Toes...	—	—	1	3	1	3
Hallux Valgus...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Intoeing ...	6	—	9	—	15	—
Talipes Equino						
Varus ...	2	1	4	2	6	3
Outward Curva-						
ture of Tibia	—	—	2	1	2	1
Genu Valgum ...	36	1	40	6	76	7
Perthe's Disease	1	—	6	—	7	—
Congenital Dislo-						
cation of Hip-						
joint ...	—	—	1	1	1	1
Paralysis after						
A.P.M. ...	2	—	5	2	7	2
Spastic Paralysis	2	—	14	3	16	3
Pseudo Hypertrophic						
Muscular Paralysis,						
etc. ...	—	—	3	—	3	—
Miscellaneous ...	5	5	5	3	10	8
TOTALS	81	19	141	51	222	70

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools special exercises are conducted for these children by the Gymnastic Teachers.

Days known to have been spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year are as under:—

Jenny Lind Hospital	...	...	...	36
Melton Lodge	...	...	...	1499
TOTAL				<hr/> 1535 <hr/>

UNCLEANLINESS.

An Authorised Person visits the schools periodically for the purpose of examining the children for uncleanliness, and under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, she reports to this office any children she may find whose persons or clothing are in a verminous or filthy condition.

In order to save the embarrassment of children found with minimal head infection, any child found for the first time to be unclean is permitted to remain in attendance at school, providing the infestation is a very light one, the Head Teacher being informed that the School Nurse will deal with the matter directly at home. In every such case a letter is posted to the parent on the same day that the child is examined. This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the School Nurse, who ensures that the parent takes the necessary steps towards cleansing the child.

All children found during the course of head inspection to have a heavy infestation, and those who are found unclean and have been found in a similar condition on a previous occasion are immediately excluded from school. An informal notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day, with instructions that when the child is clean a certificate of fitness should be obtained either from the family doctor or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic. The School Nurse also visits the parent to give instructions as to the best method of cleansing, and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

Similar action is taken in any case found by a Doctor during medical inspection or at the clinic.

The School Nurses and other authorised persons made 39,653 examinations in the Primary Schools, and 12,935 in the Secondary

Modern Schools during the year. 75 Primary and 25 Secondary Modern School scholars were found unclean during the course of these examinations.

2,353 examinations were made during the year by the School Nurses in the Secondary Grammar School (Girls), 2 scholars being found unclean.

It has been unnecessary for many years to examine the pupils at the City of Norwich School and the Junior Technical and Junior Art Schools.

It is interesting to note that during 1956, 1 Nursery, 7 Infant, 5 Junior, 2 combined Infant and Junior, and 6 Secondary Modern Schools were free from verminous infection when inspected. Of these 21 schools, 10 were also free in 1955.

The following table shows the number of children found unclean at the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools and the results obtained:—

	1956.	1955.	1954.
No. of examinations of children by the School Nurses ...	52588	43462	52958
*Total number of instances of infestation	106	95	116
*Total number of Individual Children concerned ...	100	91	102
*Total number of Individual Children excluded ...	91	76	102
*Total number of cases voluntarily cleansed	65	77	82
*Total number of cases cleansed at clinic at parents' request...	41	18	34
*Total number of cases not cleansed (left school, under age, etc.)	—	—	—

*These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

Of the total school child population, 0.49% were found during the year to have verminous heads.

No child was excluded on account of uncleanliness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, "Sacker Hygienic Combs" and bottles of D.D.T. hair emulsion are issued from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY.

The Speech Therapist is employed by the Local Education Authority for 8 sessions weekly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the School Nurses, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the Hospitals Medical Staff.

During the year, 3 school children and 1 child under school age suffering from stammer, and 47 school children suffering from other forms of speech defect were referred for treatment as new cases.

A total of 21 school children and 1 child under school age suffering from stammer, and 134 school children with other speech defects received treatment, of whom 1 school child suffering from stammer, and 30 school children with other speech defects were discharged as fit.

At the end of the year cases were attending the centres as follows:—

North Earlham Centre (Monday morning)	...	11
Stuart Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	8
Churchman House Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	5
Lakenham Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	11
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)		12
West Earlham Centre (Thursday morning)	...	8
Larkman Lane Centre (Thursday afternoon)	...	11
Colman Road Centre (Friday morning)	...	17
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	11

Occasional visits were also paid to other schools for consultations with Head Teachers.

In addition, 53 cases were under observation only, and 4 cases who had been suggested as suitable for treatment were awaiting an initial interview with the Speech Therapist.

A total of 2,423 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 2 by children under school age.

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

“Of cases treated during the year, 57% were dyslalics and approximately 14% stammerers, thus leaving a small number of severe speech cases.

“The cases of dyslalia are found in our Infant Schools and only a few are carried over to the Junior Schools. Where one or more consonants are wrongly pronounced, it is a common thing for the child to leave the Speech Clinic after its first visit, having said correctly one or two new sounds. Unfortunately, a week passes

before the next visit. Practice is given so that work may be followed up at home. If the patient is fortunate, its parents help with the practice and a few visits suffice for the whole treatment. Unfortunately many children have to make their weekly visit over a long period of months because little help has been given outside the clinic visit.

“For a few years now, stammerers have been referred early to the Speech Clinic. Sometimes from Infant Welfare Centres, and always within a few months of the onset. This has helped a great deal, and nearly all have made a large degree of improvement before reaching the Secondary School stage.

“The busiest clinic is the one held at the Colman Road Schools. From the Physically Handicapped Section, children come with a severe speech defect allied to a physical defect. These are given the longest treatment. Children entering the E.S.N. Section, who have previously attended Speech Clinics from their ordinary schools, continue treatment at intervals.”

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ASCERTAINMENT AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH DEFECTIVE HEARING.

Children who are suspected to be suffering from defective hearing are examined by the school medical officers during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at the School Clinic at Churchman House, 68, St. Giles Street, Norwich, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Such cases are referred by parents, teachers, school nurses, or general medical practitioners, and when found to be deaf, the school medical officer (with the consent of the family doctor) refers such cases for specialist advice at the Out-Patients Clinics of the Regional Hospital Board, held at the Jenny Lind Hospital, Unthank Road, or the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, St. Stephen's Road, Norwich.

The Deafness Clinics at these Hospitals are in the charge of Mr. R. A. Highmoor. M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O., and Mr. I. S. Young, M.B., Ch.B., (Glas.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.L.O. In the event of either of these consultants recommending the use of a hearing aid, the patient is supplied with this, and instructed in its use, at the Hearing Aid Clinic of the Regional Hospital Board, held on alternate Tuesday afternoons at the West Norwich Hospital, Bowthorpe Road. Should the patient encounter difficulties at a later date in the use or working of the aid a further appointment may always be made direct with the Hearing Aid Clinic. Audiometer tests are done at the local hospital and there is also a speech therapist there who gives instruction in lip reading when recommended by the specialist.

Head Teachers supply on request educational reports on the progress of children, whenever it is considered that these will be of help to the consultants. Similarly, any recommendations made by the consultants of which the teachers should be aware are passed on to them via the Director of Education.

Whenever practicable, children suffering from partial deafness continue their education at ordinary school, using their hearing aids, and if necessary sitting near the front of the class. The School Nurses are informed of such cases, and are always ready to help and advise both parents and children.

Commencing in September, 1956, special classes for partially deaf children have been conducted by Miss M. Norman in a room at the Lakenham Junior School, City Road, and at the end of the year a total of 9 boys and 13 girls were in attendance.

The children are divided into four groups according to their age and ability, senior children attending in the mornings and juniors and infants in the afternoons. The juniors and infants are provided with special transport from their schools and to their homes.

Each group attends either on alternate mornings or alternate afternoons, and is therefore present on five half-days in a fortnight. During each session the children are given group work, and individual attention in the basic school subjects, English and Arithmetic, to make up back work which they have lost at intervals over the years through not hearing perfectly in large classes. Some of this classwork is combined with training in lip reading and in addition some 30-45 minutes in each senior session, and 20-30 minutes in each junior session are devoted entirely to lip reading training, in which, therefore, each child takes part five times a fortnight.

Such of the children who are also in need of speech therapy are treated in addition by Miss D. Barber, the Local Education Authority's Speech Therapist, who visits these classes periodically for this purpose.

CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been administered since 1942 by the Psychiatric Services of the City of Norwich, in conjunction with the Education and Health Committees.

During the year, 156 Primary, 190 Secondary, and 26 Special School children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Duke Street.

22 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

GENERAL.

There was no case of Diphtheria.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever in school children increased from 46 to 111. From investigation of contacts at home and at school 13 nasal carriers of the hæmolytic streptococcus were detected among school children. 4 of these were still under treatment at the end of the year.

1,056 cases of Measles in school children were notified.

Whooping Cough cases in school children notified numbered 109, an increase of 1 on the previous year's figure.

2 new notifications were received during the year of children suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis; 1 of the children was aged 5 years and 1 aged 13 years. Both were admitted to a Sanatorium.

2 children were notified as suffering from non-respiratory Tuberculosis (1 Cervical Glands and 1 Meninges).

5 cases of Pneumonia in school children were notified, compared with 9 in 1955.

Food poisoning cases in schools decreased from 54 to 39. There was no outbreak due to school meals.

There was a fall in the number of cases of Infective Hepatitis from 11 to 1.

Amongst children attending Private Schools, 15 cases of Measles, 16 of Dysentery, 1 of Food Poisoning, and 5 of Scarlet Fever were notified.

In addition, 1 case of Dysentery was notified at the City College. 1 case of Dysentery and 1 of Whooping Cough were notified amongst children taught by the Visiting Teacher. 1 case of Measles occurred in a child attending the Occupation Centre.

DYSENTERY.

There were 501 cases of Dysentery in the school population of about 22,350 children (this figure includes a small number of children who live outside the area of the Local Education Authority). The distribution of these cases by type of school and quarter of the year is shown in Table I, and the sickness rate expressed as a percentage of the total number of pupils attending each type of school is set out in Table II. The number of cases (501) is the highest recorded in the city and 173 more than 1955. The quarterly figures show that the greatest number of cases were in the first quarter of the year and that the autumnal rise in the last quarter, a feature in the past, has not occurred. Though the reason for this latter fact

is not clear at the moment, it may point to the wane in the epidemic of dysentery which has worsened each year since 1946. It may be that the work of intensive case finding is now showing results, or, and more likely, the mild weather in the last quarter of 1956 inhibited multiplication of the dysentery organisms and thus transference from one individual to another.

TABLE I.
DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF DYSENTERY ACCORDING TO
TYPE OF SCHOOL.

Type of School	No. of Schools	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Total for 1956	Total for 1955
Nursery ...	1	1	7	1	2	11	8
Infants ...	20	199	22	13	8	242	149
Junior ...	19	131	35	2	4	172	106
Secondary Modern	9	24	8	3	3	38	36
Secondary Grammar	4	7	1	—	—	8	12
Junior Technical ...	1	7	1	—	—	8	8
Special Schools:							
E.S.N. ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
P.H.D. ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Private ...	8	8	11	—	1	20	7
1956 TOTALS	64	373	85	20	18	501	
1955 TOTALS	55	188	68	12	60		328

TABLE II.
SICKNESS RATE IN CASES OF DYSENTERY EXPRESSED AS
PERCENTAGE.

Type of School.	No of children attending.	No. of cases.	Sickness Rate % 1956	% 1955
Nursery ...	90	11	12.2	8.9
Infants ...	4981	242	4.9	2.7
Junior ...	7555	172	2.2	1.4
Secondary Modern ...	4945	38	0.8	0.7
Secondary Grammar ...	2371	8	0.3	0.5
Junior Technical and Junior Art ...	354	8	2.8	2.2
Special Schools---				
E.S.N. ...	144	1	0.7	0.7
P.H.D. ...	87	1	1.1	1.1
Private ...	1823	20	1.1	—

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

The principle of giving B.C.G. to susceptible 13-year-old children is to afford them a very good measure of protection against tuberculosis in the years immediately after leaving school. By and large, children live a reasonably sheltered life at home and in school, but school leaving brings sudden major changes in the ways and manner of life. The bodily changes at puberty are not fully completed and the young persons face longer hours of work which is harder physically or mentally than school work, meals are rushed and sometimes inadequate. The money earned is more often spent on ill-advised leisure which reduces the amount of sleep urgently required at this particular time in life.

The first report to the Medical Research Council by their Tuberculosis Vaccines Clinical Trials Committee was published in February, 1956. This report deals with the B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible school leavers aged 13-14 years and a follow-up of the incidence of tuberculosis occurring in this group compared with a similar number of children of the same ages who were not vaccinated. The report showed that tuberculosis occurred in 1.94 per thousand in the tuberculin negative unvaccinated group compared with only 0.37 per thousand in the B.C.G. vaccinated group. This report supports the Committee's approval in 1954 to offer B.C.G. vaccination to the 13-14-year-old school children.

Skin tests and B.C.G. vaccination, if indicated by the skin test were offered to 1,287 pupils and of the 591 children who were skin tested 450 were found to be susceptible and were vaccinated with B.C.G., 116 children were referred to the Chest Clinic and Mass Radiography Unit for chest X-ray examinations, and thereby 1 case of tuberculosis was found during the course of the year. There were 696 refusals to B.C.G. vaccination.

The number of children involved was small because only a few schools were selected to permit perfection of the B.C.G. programme, but commencing in September, 1956, B.C.G. vaccination has been offered to all 13-year-old children attending secondary modern, grammar, technical and private schools in the city.

A good liaison with Dr. Alford, County Medical Officer of Health for Norfolk County Council, permits follow-up investigations where necessary amongst county children in attendance at city schools.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1956.

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poisoning	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded										
Alderman Jex	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angel Road	727	—	—	—	3	64	1	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Avenue Road	1045	—	—	—	4	51	4	2	—	—	32	—	—	—
Bignold ...	516	—	—	—	—	20	13	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
Bluebell Road	414	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	7	—	—	—
Bull Close	133	—	—	—	—	16	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Catton Grove	490	—	—	—	6	30	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Cavell ...	435	—	—	—	6	11	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	—
Clarkson	440	—	—	—	11	18	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Colman Road	882	—	—	—	2	36	9	3	—	—	60	—	—	—
Crome ...	242	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dowson ...	635	—	—	—	5	25	—	2	1	—	15	—	—	—
Earlham Hall	305	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
George White	734	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Gurney ...	509	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—
Heartsease	320	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Heigham House	158	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Henderson	514	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
Horn's Lane	254	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Lakenham	1830	—	—	—	3	66	2	—	—	—	42	—	—	—
Larkman Lane	822	—	—	—	19	33	6	1	—	—	23	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	195	—	—	—	1	66	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nelson Street	310	—	—	—	1	86	2	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Norman ...	629	—	—	—	1	15	2	1	—	—	42	—	—	—
North Earlham	407	—	—	—	2	39	4	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
North Park	233	—	—	—	1	74	18	1	1	—	10	—	—	—

(6) PROVISION OF MEALS.

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

During the year, 3 Primary and 1 Secondary school children were recommended under these arrangements.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is about 34, and about 84% take milk.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:—

Easter Vacation.

408 children attended out of 487 (84%) who expressed the wish to attend.

Whitsun Vacation.

361 out of 453 (80%).

Summer Vacation.

330 out of 485 (68%).

Autumn Vacation.

291 out of 342 (85%).

Christmas Vacation.

242 out of 301 (80%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools, under the terms of Circulars 119 and 278 of the Ministry of Education dated 22nd July, 1946, and 1st July, 1954, respectively. The permitted quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Colman Road Special School for Physically Handicapped Children and the Earlham Nursery School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is granted.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated by the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(7) CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been received as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., have to

obtain the sanction, in writing, of their parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the Primary and Secondary Schools :—

Group.	No. of Pupils. Examined.	Parents Present.	Percentage of Parents Present.
		1956.	1955.
Entrants	1402	1345 (95.9%)	97.1
Second Age Group	1784	1280 (71.7%)	68.4
Third Age Group ...	1347	386 (28.6%)	25.4
Other Periodic Insps.	2509	2101 (83.7%)	79.2

At the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal children, of the 129 pupils examined, parents were present with 66 or 51.1%. and at the Nursery School of the 66 pupils examined, parents were present with 56 or 84.8%.

There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continued to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by the latter Voluntary Association are given on page 130.

(8) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—the Teaching Staff, the Welfare Officers and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections and clinics.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

All children who attend Residential Special Schools are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return after holidays.

BLIND PUPILS. At the beginning of the year, one girl, then diagnosed as partially sighted, was admitted to the East Anglian School, Gorleston. Later in the year, however, she was admitted to the National Hospital, Queen's Square, London, where she was found to be suffering from glioma of the optic nerves. Since her discharge from this hospital she has been re-classified as a blind pupil, and at the end of the year was awaiting admission to a residential school for the blind.

During the year the diagnosis was changed from blind to partially sighted in the case of one girl already in attendance at the

East Anglian School, and also in the case of one boy who had been admitted at the beginning of the year to a Sunshine Home for the Blind. At the end of the year this boy was awaiting transfer to the East Anglian School, Gorleston.

One other partially sighted boy was also awaiting admission to this school at the end of the year.

One partially sighted girl was admitted during the year to the East Anglian School.

At the end of the year three blind boys were on the registers of Residential Special Schools (Lickey Grange, Bromsgrove, Birmingham; Linden Lodge, Wandsworth Common, London; and the Royal Normal College, Rowton Castle, near Shrewsbury), and two partially sighted boys and two partially sighted girls were on the register of the East Anglian School, Gorleston.

DEAF PUPILS. During the year, two deaf girls left the East Anglian School, and one deaf girl was admitted.

At the end of the year, eight deaf boys and four deaf girls were on the register of this school, and one deaf girl (under 5 years of age) was awaiting admission.

Two partially deaf boys and two partially deaf girls were also on the register of this school, but were awaiting transfer to the Brighton School for Partially Deaf Children, Ovingdean Hall, to which school another partially deaf girl had been transferred earlier in the year.

One partially deaf girl in attendance at ordinary school was also awaiting admission to a boarding special school at the end of the year.

One girl suffering from multiple defects (deafness, E.S.N. and spastic) was admitted during the year to the Royal School for Deaf Children, Margate.

The following table shows the number of children for the past nine years who were on the registers at the appropriate boarding special schools on 31st December each year:—

Year.	BLIND		PARTIALLY SIGHTED.		DEAF.		PARTIALLY DEAF	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1948	2	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
1949	2	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
1950	1	—	—	—	5	3	—	—
1951	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—
1952	—	—	2	—	5	5	—	1
1953	1	—	2	—	7	6	1	1
1954	1	—	3	—	8	7	2	2
1955	3	1	2	—	8	5	2	3
1956	3	—	2	2	8	5	2	3

EPILEPTIC PUPILS. 1 girl left the Chalfont St. Peter Colony for Epileptics during the year, for employment.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS. No pupils were in attendance at Boarding Special Schools during the year.

MALADJUSTED PUPILS. 1 boy was admitted to Morley Hall Hostel during the year, and the responsibility for 1 boy at this Hostel was accepted by the Local Education Authority upon the removal of the parents into the city. 1 boy, classified as Educationally Sub-normal and Maladjusted, was awaiting admission to Boarding Special School at the end of the year.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE PUPILS. 1 girl suffering from Spina Bifida and Congenital Dislocation of both Hip-joints, and 1 boy and 1 girl suffering from Asthma were admitted to Boarding Special Schools during the year.

Responsibility for 1 boy suffering from Congenital Malformation of the Thoracic Vertebrae with Bronchitis, who is at the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, was accepted by the Local Education Authority upon the removal of the parent into the city.

At the end of the year 1 boy disabled following severe burns was awaiting admission to a Boarding Special School.

DIABETES. There were no children suffering from severe Diabetes attending school during 1956.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL PUPILS.

These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Education Department and by parents. Others are found at school medical inspection. They are admitted to the Special Day School, or in exceptional circumstances, may remain at ordinary schools, or where the home circumstances are unsatisfactory are recommended for Boarding Special School, but it is difficult to obtain a vacancy. Children who are ineducable are referred to the Local Health Authority.

Of the 52 new cases examined mentally during the year, 49 were referred by the Education Staff and 3 by the School Health Service. 4 children examined in previous years were re-examined during the year. 22 boys and 20 girls were recommended for admission to the Special Day School; 3 boys and 1 girl were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 2 boys were certified unfit for school and were recommended for re-examination later; 1 girl was recommended for

admission to, and 1 girl to remain at, the Colman Road Special School (Section for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Pupils); 1 boy and 3 girls were recommended to remain at ordinary school; and 1 boy and 1 girl were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving ordinary school.

In addition, 9 boys and 8 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

2 boys and 3 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving the Special School; 4 boys and 2 girls were recommended to continue in attendance at the Special Day School (E.S.N. Section); 2 boys and 2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable, and 1 boy and 1 girl were recommended as being fit for discharge to ordinary school.

70 boys and 74 girls (including 7 boys and 9 girls recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 147), were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils) at the end of the year, and 18 children were awaiting admission.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DELICATE PUPILS.

The arrangements for the admission of children to the Special Day School at Colman Road remain the same.

Fruit juices are given daily with school dinners, and fresh fruit is issued twice weekly to each child. Cod Liver Oil is also supplied daily to each child, and Parrish's Food and Virol when deemed necessary.

Remedial and breathing exercises were continued for cases of asthma, bronchiectasis and collapse of lung, and for kyphosis and other deformities, the school nurse attending for three sessions weekly for this purpose. 53 children were on the list for regular exercises.

The Consultant Chest Physician has been favourably impressed by the satisfactory progress being made by most of the children suffering from bronchiectasis and asthma who attend these classes.

During the year 64 boys and 51 girls came under the supervision of the Medical Officer at this school. 15 boys and 12 girls were admitted, and 3 girls re-admitted. 13 boys and 14 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary schools, and in addition 4 boys and 1 girl left the city, 2 girls were admitted to Boarding Special Schools. 1 boy was admitted to a private school, 1 boy was ascertained as ineducable and was referred to the Local Health Authority, and 1 girl died.

At the end of the year 1 boy and 4 girls were awaiting admission.

45 boys and 33 girls remained at the end of the year, who, on admission, had been found to be suffering from the following disabilities: —

Disease or Disability.					Boys.	Girls.
Debility	...	...	...	...	5	11
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	3
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	3	7
Asthma	...	...	...	...	9	3
Lung Collapse	...	...	...	...	3	1
Primary Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7	1
Tuberculosis Contacts	...	...	...	...	2	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	1	—
Incontinence (fæcal and urinary)...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Congenital Stricture of Oesophagus	...	...	...	...	1	—
Disability following Burns	...	...	...	...	1	—
Kyphosis	...	...	...	...	—	2
Old Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	...	3	4
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy	...	...	...	...	2	—
Perthe's Disease	...	...	...	...	1	—
Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	...	...	1	—
TOTALS					45	33

(c) HOME TUITION.

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teacher, are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teacher.

Children absent, or likely to be absent, from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also now considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 8 boys and 8 girls were being taught in their homes by this Teacher. They were suffering from the following defects:

BOYS: Hæmophilia (3 children); Muscular Dystrophy; Bilateral Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joints; Respiratory Tuberculosis; Perthe's Disease left Hip-joint; Paralysis of Spinal Muscles (after Anterior Poliomyelitis).

GIRLS: Congenital Heart Disease (2 children); Scoliosis; Spastic Diplegia; Cirrhosis of Liver; Tuberculous Meningitis; Epilepsy; Debility following Pneumonia.

In addition, 4 boys and 10 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

BOYS: Amyotonia Congenita; Brain Angioma; Severe Burns; Pyrexia following Nephritis.

GIRLS: Injured left Knee; Fractured Bones of Foot; Septic Arthritis left Hip-joint; Pains in Limbs (of nervous origin); Osteomyelitis left Leg; Debility following Rheumatic Fever; Collapse of right Lung; Perthe's Disease right Hip-joint; Congenital Dislocation of Hip-joints; Amputated right Leg following Thrombosis.

(9) FULL-TIME COURSES OF FURTHER EDUCATION FOR DISABLED STUDENTS.

No students received training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind or elsewhere during the year.

(10) NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES.

The numbers of nursery pupils on the registers on 31st December were as under:—

Earlham Nursery School	...	...	90 children.
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School	...	...	50 „

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

The facts disclosed by medical inspection at the Earlham Nursery School during the year, and the total results attained were as follows :—

Defect or Disease.	"Specials"		Referred		Total Defects Treated†.	Total Defects Cured†.
	Periodic Inspec- tions.	at School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	for Treat- ment.		
Skin	5	—	5	3	5	4
Eye :						
Vision and Squint	4	—	4	1	2	2
Other	1	—	1	1	2	2
Ear :						(Glasses prescribed)
Hearing	3	—	3	—	—	—
Otitis Media ...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nose and Throat ...	11	—	11	1	1	—
Speech	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	1	—	1	—	—	—
Heart	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lungs	2	—	2	1	1	—
Developmental :						
Hernia	2	1	3	1	—	—
Other	1	—	1	1	—	—
Orthopædic :						
Posture	1	—	1	—	—	—
Feet	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other	10	—	10	1	1	—
Nervous System :						
Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4	—	4	1	—	—
Psychological :						
Developmental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdomen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	3	—	3	3	1	—

†These columns include cases referred from previous years, cases treated by the School Nurses at District Minor Ailments Clinics, etc.

(11) MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS. The following table shows the classification of the general condition of pupils inspected during the years 1948-1955:—

Year.	A (Good).		B (Fair).		C (Poor).	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1948 ...	3366	34.2	5179	52.6	1299	13.2
1949 ...	3015	33.0	4776	52.3	1345	14.7
1950 ...	3415	35.1	4953	50.9	1355	14.0
1951 ...	3773	36.9	5204	50.9	1244	12.2
1952 ...	3738	39.0	4722	49.3	1122	11.7
1953 ...	4663	42.2	5195	47.1	1181	10.7
1954 ...	3732	44.5	3955	47.2	701	8.3
1955 ...	4058	49.1	3635	44.0	567	6.9

With effect from 1st January, 1956, the Ministry of Education has amended the former heading "General Condition" on the School Medical Inspection Card to "Physical Condition", this being a summing up of the Medical Officer's opinion of the child's physical fitness. There are only two categories—"Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory", and the position disclosed by School Medical Inspection during 1956 is as follows:—

		Physical Condition.				
		Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.		
		No.	%	No.	%	
1956	...	6826	94.3	...	411	5.7

HOME VISITING. The following-up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc., have not been altered during the year. 824 home visits were recorded by the School Nurses in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

25 children were involved in families referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

DEATHS. There were 6 recorded deaths of school children (3 being due to accidents), compared with 10 in the previous year. The causes of death were:—Asphyxia from Drowning, 2; Multiple Injuries following impact with Railway Engine whilst crossing line; 1; Pulmonary Stenosis and Patent Interventricular Septum, 1; Subacute Nephritis, 1; Left Intracerebral Hæmorrhage, 1.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. I am informed that there were 285 cases of juvenile delinquency during the year, 244 boys and 41 girls—an increase of 66 cases.

REMAND HOMES. 14 boys and 9 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 15 boys and 2 girls in 1955.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL FOODS THROUGH THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. During the year, 607 individual school children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 645 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 633 lbs. of Virol, 445 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food, 5 lbs. of Virolax, 210 lbs. of Maltoline with Iron, and 206 lbs. of Glucose, having been recommended for this either during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at one of the School Clinics. The cost is borne by the Education Committee.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC. Examinations have been made as follows:—139 newly-appointed teachers, 51 students prior to commencing at college.

FOOD HYGIENE. Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene.

Medical examination of all Canteen Staff is undertaken before employment and this includes a full history and bacteriological examination. Staff are encouraged to report any significant illness.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
(Including Nursery and Special Schools.)

TABLE I.
MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups inspected and number of pupils examined in each—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1402
Additional Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	2179
Nursery School	...	...	...	...	66

Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section):—

Age	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	1	5	10	16	16	9	23	15	20	10	4	129

Grand Total ... 3776

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	934
Nursery School	...	...	...	3
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	50

Number of Re-inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	450
Nursery School	...	...	...	Ni
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	105

Grand Total ... 6550

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin).

(NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table III (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Entrants	12	236	244
Additional Periodic Inspections	83	339	407
Nursery School	1	13	13
Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Sec.)	13	129	129
Grand Total	109	717	793

D.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS
RECORDED IN TABLE I.A.

Age-Groups. Inspected.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	1402	1382	98.6	20	1.4
Additional Periodic Insp.	2179	2043	93.8	136	6.2
Nursery School ...	66	62	94.0	4	6.0
Colman Rd. Spec. School (E.S.N. Sec.)	129	88	68.0	41	32.0
TOTAL ...	3776	3575	94.7	201	5.3

TABLE II.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

- (i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in
Schools by the School Nurses and other author-
ised persons 39653
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be
infested:—
 (a) by School Nurses, etc. 70
 (b) by Medical Officers 5
- (iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom
cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2),
Education Act, 1944) Nil
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom
cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3),
Education Act, 1944) Nil
- (v) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents'
request under arrangements made by the Local
Education Authority 29
- (vi) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents 40

TABLE III.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Periodic Inspections.				Special Inspections.	
	Entrants		All Age Grps. Insp.		Treatment Requiring	Requiring Observation but not Treatment
	Requiring Treatment. (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (3)	Requiring Treatment. (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment. (5)		
Skin	87	15	89	52	205	3
Eye—						
Vision	12	43	109	125	242	7
Squint	15	8	33	37	29	2
Other	5	6	24	17	41	3
Ear—						
Hearing	2	4	11	28	14	7
Otitis Media	8	5	18	8	12	—
Other	2	3	7	10	10	3
Nose and Throat	35	98	91	207	64	10
Speech	9	24	20	44	22	3
Lymphatic Glands	1	31	2	52	5	2
Heart	4	3	9	21	3	2
Lungs	18	25	43	64	32	4
Developmental—						
Hernia	3	7	11	15	3	—
Other	2	20	6	70	3	—
Orthopædic—						
Posture	3	2	8	16	5	—
Feet	11	10	22	35	7	1
Other	63	56	105	138	15	2
Nervous System—						
Epilepsy	1	2	14	9	2	—
Other	5	5	33	42	18	4
Psychological—						
Developmental	1	6	134	17	41	6
Stability	4	5	6	10	10	1
Abdomen	1	—	2	2	—	—
Other	46	8	159	50	129	17

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT OF PUPILS DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1956.
GROUP I.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	258	20
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).	251	271
TOTAL ...	509	291
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	115	122

GROUP II.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of Cases known to have been treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	424
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	23
Received other forms of treatment ...	195	150
TOTAL ...	195	598
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—		
(a) In 1956 ...	—	5
(b) In previous years ...	—	19

GROUP III.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of Pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	—*	222

*There were 16 pupils who although not attending a clinic or out-patient department, were having special exercises at school.

GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table II).

	Number of Cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority.
Ringworm—Scalp	—
Ringworm—Body	—
Scabies	7
Impetigo	55
Other Skin Diseases	2219
TOTAL ...	2281

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority	182
--	-----

GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority ...	122
--	-----

GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of Cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority.
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	4276
(b) Pupils who received conva- lescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—*
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	—
(1) Lymphatic Glands ...	88
(2) Lungs	39
(3) Nervous System ...	
(4) Psychological— Developmental	163
(5) Other	341
TOTAL ...	4907

*16 pupils had periods of treatment during the year at Hunstanton Con-
valescent Home on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer,
but were the financial responsibility of the Invalid Children's Aid Associa-
tion.

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers—				
(a) At Periodic Inspections ... ..	...	...	...	3129
(b) As Specials ... ..	...	...	...	2809
(c) TOTAL ... ..	...	...	...	5938
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	4955
(3) Number offered treatment ... ..	...	...	...	4955
(4) Number actually treated ... ..	...	...	...	3893
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... ..	...	...	...	9522
(6) Half-days devoted to {Inspection 29 } Total	{Treatment 2472*}			2501
(7) Fillings ... {Permanent Teeth 4747}	{Temporary Teeth 301}	Total		5048
(8) Number of Teeth {Permanent Teeth 3430}	{Temporary Teeth 254}	Total		3684
Filled ...				

(9)	Extractions	...	{Permanent Teeth 1338}	Total	6365
			{Temporary Teeth 5027}		
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction				2895
(11)	Orthodontics—				
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year	...	...	67
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	23
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	...	30
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	8
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	559
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	...	74
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	—
	(h)	Total attendances	...	...	678
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures				22
(13)	Other Operations		{Permanent Teeth 1285}	Total	2032
			{Temporary Teeth 747}		

*This figure represents the number of half-days devoted to the treatment of both Primary and Secondary Scholars, as no half-days are devoted to the treatment of Primary Scholars especially.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age groups inspected and number of pupils examined in each—

Second Age Group	...	...	Boys	1102	
(First term in Secondary School)			Girls	682	
				—	1784
Third Age Group (Leavers)	...	...	Boys	731	
			Girls	616	
				—	1347
Additional Periodic Inspections	...	...	Boys	174	
			Girls	156	
				—	330
			Grand Total	...	3461

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	Boys	284	
			Girls	370	
				—	654
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	Boys	1205	
			Girls	1490	
				—	2695
			Grand Total	...	3349

C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age-groups. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table III (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Second Age Group—			
Boys	48	172	211
Girls	59	81	130
Third Age Group—			
Boys	42	60	101
Girls	61	87	138
Additional Periodic Inspections—			
Boys	6	13	17
Girls	21	32	50
GRAND TOTAL ...	237	445	647

D.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS RECORDED IN TABLE I.A.

Age-Groups Inspected.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	%	No.	%
Second Age Group—					
Boys	1102	1005	91.2	97	8.8
Girls	682	669	98.1	13	1.9
Third Age Group—					
Boys	731	665	91.0	66	9.0
Girls	616	594	96.4	22	3.6
Additional Periodic Insp.					
Boys	174	163	93.7	11	6.3
Girls	156	155	99.3	1	0.7
TOTAL	3461	3251	93.9	210	6.1

TABLE II.

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(i)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	15288
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested—						
	(a) by School Nurses, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	26
	(b) by Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	1
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(v)	Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	12
(vi)	Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents	...	...	...	...	...	15

TABLE III.
RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Periodic Inspections.				Special Inspections.	
	Leavers.		All Age Grps. Insp.		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Skin	44	28	95	48	195	1
Eye—						
Vision	103	97	237	238	222	9
Squint	3	3	7	10	2	—
Other	7	3	20	18	24	1
Ear—						
Hearing	3	2	10	4	5	1
Otitis Media	6	2	8	8	2	—
Other	2	1	6	4	6	1
Nose and Throat	7	7	36	39	21	2
Speech	—	4	7	9	5	1
Lymphatic Glands	1	—	1	9	1	2
Heart	3	4	8	23	1	—
Lungs	9	17	21	41	6	—
Developmental—						
Hernia	1	—	5	6	1	—
Other	5	2	27	9	8	—
Orthopædic—						
Posture	12	19	40	47	14	1
Feet	14	20	45	38	9	2
Other	8	22	87	53	10	—
Nervous System—						
Epilepsy	3	3	5	5	—	—
Other	4	3	21	29	7	2
Psychological—						
Developmental	—	1	1	2	2	2
Stability	—	1	3	2	2	—
Abdomen	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other	30	29	96	102	50	2

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

GROUP I.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	105	6
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).	266	285
TOTAL ...	371	291
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	152	183

GROUP II.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of Cases known to have been treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	2
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	72	61
TOTAL ...	72	63
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—		
(a) In 1956 ...	—	4
(b) In previous years ...	—	4

GROUP III.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	—*	70

*There were 127 pupils who although not attending a clinic or out-patient department, were having special exercises at school.

GROUP IV.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table II).

	Number of Cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority.
Ringworm—Scalp	—
Ringworm—Body	3
Scabies	2
Impetigo	8
Other Skin Diseases	866
TOTAL ...	879

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics under arrangements made by the Authority ...	190
---	-----

GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapists under arrangements made by the Authority ...	33
--	----

GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of Cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority.
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	1213
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	450
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	
(1) Lymphatic Glands ...	1
(2) Lungs ...	4
(3) Nervous System ...	21
(4) Psychological— Developmental	—
(5) Other ...	167
TOTAL ...	1856

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers—	
(a) At Periodic Inspections ...	1762
(b) As Specials ...	740
(c) TOTAL ...	2502
(2) Number found to require treatment ...	1976
(3) Number offered treatment ...	1976
(4) Number actually treated... ..	1218
(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment...	6985
(6) Halfdays devoted to	<div> { Inspection 13. Treatment. None especially. Secondary Scholars are treated with Primary Scholars. </div>
(7) Fillings ...	<div> { Permanent Teeth 5462 } { Temporary Teeth 3 } </div> Total 5465
(8) Number of Teeth Filled ...	<div> { Permanent Teeth 3971 } { Temporary Teeth 3 } </div> Total 3974
(9) Extractions ...	<div> { Permanent Teeth 1100 } { Temporary Teeth 436 } </div> Total 1536
(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction...	597

(11)	Orthodontics—			
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year...	...	26
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	...	19
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	...	8
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	...	4
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	...	390
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	...	46
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	...	—
	(h)	Total attendances	...	445
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures			35
(13)	Other Operations	{Permanent Teeth 1288} {Temporary Teeth 33}	Total	1321

	Children with multiple defects.	tionally Subnormal Pupils ... At other Institutions ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At no School or Institution ...	7 6 6 3	9 3 2 3	16 9* 8† 6†
Category A	Blind Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Blind At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	3 — — —	— — — 1	3 — — 1||
Category B	Partially Sighted Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Blind or partially Sighted ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	2 1 1 —	2 — — —	4 1|| 1 —
Category C	Deaf Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Deaf At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	8 — — —	4 — — 1	12 — — 1||
Category D	Partially Deaf Pupils.	At Special Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	2 16 — —	3 18 — —	5 34§ — —

*Includes 5 boys and 2 girls at Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School), of whom 2 boys in attendance at special class for partially deaf children. 1 boy attending Occupation Centre (not vet notified to Local Health Authority). 1 girl attending Residential School for Deaf Children.

†Includes 1 boy and 2 girls being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

#On Waiting List for admission to Special Schools of appropriate type; includes 1 girl attending special class for partially deaf children.

||On Waiting List for admission to Special Schools of appropriate type.

§Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 7 boys and 12 girls attending special class for partially deaf children.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Category E	Educationally Subnormal Pupils.	At Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Children ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	Boys	Girls	Total
			68	66	128
			4	6	10 [†]
			—	—	—
			—	—	—
Children with Disability of mind.	Notified during the year to the Local Health Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School ...	4	3	7
		(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children ...	—	—	—
		Educationally Subnormal Children notified on leaving School on or before attaining the age of 16	4	4	8

[†]On Waiting List for admission to Special School for E.S.N. Children.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Category	Epileptic Pupils (children suffering from severe Epilepsy).	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ..	Boys	Girls	Total
Category F			—	—	—
			3	3	6
			—	—	—
			—	1	1†
Category G	Maladjusted Pupils.	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	2	—	2
			—	—	—
			—	—	—
			—	—	—
Category H	Physically Handicapped Pupils.	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	8	3	11*
			4	3	7
			2	2	4
			8	2	5||

*Includes 7 boys and 2 girls at Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School), and 1 boy and 1 girl at Residential Special Schools.

|| Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

† On Waiting List for admission to Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School); being taught by the Visiting Teacher meantime.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Category I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech (requiring special educational treatment).		—	—
		At Special Schools ...	—	—
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	19	84
		At other Institutions ...	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—
Category J	Delicate Pupils.	At Special Schools ...	30	64*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	4	5§
		At other Institutions ...	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	3	7‡

*Includes 33 boys and 29 girls at Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School), and 1 boy and 1 girl at Residential Special Schools.

§On Waiting List for Day Special School.

‡Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

